New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1520. NEW-YO[illegible] AUGUST 2, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] emancipation of their race in the West Indies, even under a Republic where they are held as slaves? To be sure they thought, and they do—they did it yesterday. A large party of the brethren from New-York, with their colored sisters, went to Staten Island, where they had a refreshing season in their own way. Another party went elsewhere, and did likewise; and last of all, there went about one hundred couples of the dark men and maidens of Williamsburg and Brooklyn to one of the beautiful groves of Flushing, where, upon about ten thousand feet of good spruce planks, laid down with care upon the green sward, they did violent toe-and-heel honor to [illegible] and all who love it.

These pic-nics of our colored brethren are models upon which "White Folks" might arrange theirs with great advantage to themselves and the surrounding neighborhood. They are by far the more respectable of the two.

In the first place, our colored brethren and sisters behave themselves on their way to and from the pic-nic ground.

In the second place, our colored brethren don't break down the trees and fences—they respect the property they are permitted to enjoy.

In the third place, our colored brethren do not steal nor destroy the fruit in neighboring fields and gardens.

In the fourth place, our colored brethren don't [illegible], neither do they quarrel one with another.

In the fifth place, our colored brethren do not sit stiffly at the ends of a tent and sneer at those who seek rational enjoyment. No! They rise, one and all, and with powerful muscle whack the delighted boards to that inspiring measure, familiarly known as

"Balm 'er down Sal."

In the sixth place, our colored brethren do not spoil the effect of a good thought, by delays for particular words. They speak as the spirit moves them—they give it mouth—they speak from their eyes and fingers, and all the way down their backs and down to their very toes. They speak as if fully impressed with the truth of that encouraging line,

"It'll neber do to gib it up so."

Seventhly and lastly—our sombre sisters rival Flora in the variety and brilliancy of the colors of their apparel, and their complexions are as white and their cheeks as rosy after a thunder shower as before.

In all these particulars and many more, do they stand as varying from a majority of our white brethren who go on picnics.

The party at Flushing Grove, yesterday, was a very fair sample of colored pic-nics in general. They gathered on board the boat in the morning and, chattering and laughing, they were conveyed to the woods, where large baskets of "cold victuals" were spread quickly upon clean cloths, with ginger-pop, lemonade and lemon soda for accompaniments. When the tones of their stomachs had been restored, their minds were fed upon the advantages of freedom, and the right of all men to its enjoyment, by several eloquent gentlemen, until they were satisfied. Then the spruce planks were laid down sufficiently close together to render it almost impossible for any of the fair sex to sprain their ancles, by getting their pretty feet in the cracks. Then [illegible] produced the rosin, and, soon afterwards, the heel-moving notes of

"Kick up de debbil on a holiday,"

pranced from his quivering elbow. The effect upon the extremities of the entire party was electrical. There was not a muscle that did not "concentrate its divergent energies" upon the heel and toe. "Alabama Joe" took off his coat, and did it pretty, right in front of

"De gal wid de blue dress on."

"Ole Johnny Boker" shook his foot vehemently, while he showed his teeth to "Ole Aunt Dinah," who was doing some "corn schucking" after the approved style.

At it they went, and at it they continued, until [illegible] ran off complete into

"[illegible]"

which was the signal for all to rush to the "cold [illegible]"

[illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph, Co.'s Offices [illegible], and the [illegible] House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs—Formidable Combination Against Walker—The San Francisco Vigilance Committee—Our Spanish Relations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

The statements that England has concluded treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua for the relinquishment of the Bay Islands and the Mosquito Protectorate, are erroneous, according to the latest advices received from London by the State Department.

As I stated some time since, this mode of settling the Central American question in a very feasible one, is being pressed upon the British Ministry by gentlemen of high position and great influence, and is rapidly gaining the popular approval; but it has not been consummated.

Intelligence, upon which the Government of the United States relies, indicates that another and overwhelming combination of Central American States against WALKER is organizing to proceed against him at an early day. From present appearances, the force to be brought against him will render his position most desperate, and in all probability will seal his downfall.

It seems that the letters from the Secretary of State in answer to the application of Governor JOHNSON, of California, for aid to put down the Vigilance Committee, did not get off by the steamer of the 21st inst., as was expected. The act of Congress in regard to the suppression of insurrection in a State, makes an application from the Legislature of said State an absolute pre requisite to the action of the Federal Government, unless it is clear that the Governor cannot convene the Legislature. That evidently is not the case in the present instance,—so the Vigilance Committee will have ample time to pursue and complete its labors.

Nothing unpleasant is apprehended here in connection with our Spanish relations. The refusal of Spain to accede to the propositions submitted through Mr. DODGE, will in all probability result in their material modification. The reclamations made may be persisted in, but not to the fighting point during the brief remainder of PIERCE's administration. S.

Amount in the Treasury—Non-Payment of the Government Employes.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

The net amount in the Treasury subject to draft is nearly $[illegible], notwithstanding that $[illegible] have been paid on account of the Texas Debt.

The officers and employes of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government were not paid for last month's services, owing to the delay in the passage of the Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year. The pay of Clerks, who have heretofore been accommodated with advances under similar circumstances, are now refused by the Banks, for fear of the possible defeat of the Appropriation Bills.

The Debate in the House on the Kansas Contested Election Case—Internal Improvements—Presidential Indications, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

The debate in the House, to-day, was interesting. The subject, as you know, was Kansas, with special reference to the settlement of the question, whether WHITFIELD or REEDER ought represent the Territory in Congress. Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, the faithful and judicious Chairman of the Committee on Territories, opened the discussion with a brief, but well pointed, speech upon the merits of the question, sustaining the report of his Committee, declaring that WHITFIELD is not entitled to the seat he holds, and that REEDER ought to be admitted thereto.

MR. STEPHENS ON THE KANSAS CASE.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, followed in a very ingenious speech on the opposite side of the question, delivered in that self-sufficient and convincing style by which this gentleman often creates the impression among his hearers that he is carrying all before him—an impression which as certainly vanishes upon a little investigation of the logic of his speech without the style. Nevertheless, he made the best of a bad case. One of his apparently strong points to-day was this: DUNN's Kansas bill, which passed the House the other day by the Republican vote, contains a proviso that "any person lawfully owing service in any other State or Territory of the United States, and escaping into either the Territory of Kansas or Nebraska, may be reclaimed," &c. Mr. STEPHENS cited this clause to-day, and with an air of triumph accused the Republicans of having voted to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, by every man of them voting for the bill containing that clause.

A BIT OF SOPHISTRY EXPOSED.

The fact is true. The vote for the bill was a vote of recognition indirectly of the Fugitive Slave law. But Mr. STEPHENS forgot that, if his point is well taken as against the Republicans, he, and every other Southern man, in voting against the bill, voted against the Fugitive Slave law. This disreputable trickery of argument in which Mr. S. indulged, answers itself, and places him who resorts to it in precisely the same predicament into which he attempts to betray his opponents. The fact is, that neither party had the opportunity to vote upon the particular clause in question. The Republicans objected to the clause; but as the previous question had been ordered, no amendment could be made. They voted for the bill as a whole, because it contained propositions to wipe out the results of the Kansas frauds, and restored the operation of the Missouri restriction in that Territory. Besides, the Fugitive Slave law already operates in Kansas, and, practically the clause in DUNN's bill sustaining it, in no way changes the law in that respect.

MR. SHERMAN AND MR. OLIVER.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, followed in a searching argument of the case in hand, for which his recent duties as a member of the Kansas Investigating Committee have eminently qualified him. No man in the House, probably, is so familiar with the entire political history of Kansas, and all its details; and his presentation of the case was as evidently truthful as to facts, and as convincing in argument, that every man whose judgment was open to conviction found himself confirmed in his belief of the case presented by the Kansas Committee in their report. Mr. WHITFIELD tried to answer with a tissue of special pleadings on trivial and immaterial points; but his effort was a complete failure.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

The question will doubtless have been taken ere this reaches you. Of WHITFIELD's ejection there can scarcely be a doubt. I think he will be ousted by at least ten majority. But upon the point of REEDER's admission, the case is at least doubtful. My impression is that he will not be admitted. This I gather from the fact that several gentlemen who will vote to eject WHITFIELD, are a little uncertain whether a man who confessedly was not elected under any valid law, ought, under any circumstances, to be admitted into Congress. Of course your readers all understand that this is admitted to be the case with REEDER; but the argument in his behalf is that [illegible] he evidently represents the sentiment of the Territory as expressed, though not under the form of law;—in other words, as he was evidently the choice of the people, though their choice [illegible] pressed according to legal form—[illegible] the duty of the House in judging [illegible] tions to admit him to represent [illegible] seems to me there can be little doubt [illegible] racy of this position; still, the [illegible] gested may lead to his defeat. [illegible] more party spirit will not insure his [illegible]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—LOG-[illegible]

There is little else of interest in [illegible] Senate is still engaged in the [illegible] sion of the River and Harbor bills, but [illegible] talked out, and is now engaged in voting the [illegible] ures through. The action upon these bills completely explodes the idea that the log-rolling system is to be suppressed in these cases by insisting that each measure of internal improvement shall be acted upon in a separate and distinct bill. Each Senator who is in favor of one of them, votes for all of them, and thus a two-third vote can be had upon each to override the veto. "Help me, and I'll help you," is an expression of human nature which will stick out in Legislation, no matter how much you attempt to tuck it under the coverlid.

PRESIDENTIAL INDICATIONS—WAGER.

Letters from every part of the Northwest and Pennsylvania continue to pour in, filled with the most gratifying accounts of Fremont and Freedom enthusiasm. Despite the boast of the Buchanan men, Pennsylvania is every day reducing its vote for the Cincinnati platform, and increasing the sentiment for FREMONT. From New York State the specific accounts from responsible sources in regard to the revolution in behalf of Free Soil and Free Speech are positively startling. A New-Yorker now here, who is familiar with the present condition of affairs there, especially west of Albany, made a bet of $1,000, a day or two since, and staked the money, that BUCHANAN would get the lowest vote in the State of the three candidates, and that FREMONT would carry the State. This wager was taken by a Pennsylvania Buchanan man. The other party will vote for FREMONT, although, with any prospect of success, his political tendencies and associations would place him among the Fillmore men. Yesterday morning he was offered $300 premium on the wager, which he refused. I mention the incident, because it illustrates the confidence of experienced politicians here.

WHY WILSON IS NOT ASSAULTED.

It is rumored that Mr. BROOKS has a letter from several leading Democratic politicians, earnestly urging him not to make a personal assault upon Senator WILSON, and that this will be published at a convenient time in explanation of his failure to resent the Senator's denunciation of the Sumner assault.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE!

Judge CRAWFORD, by the way, who fined Mr. BROOKS three hundred dollars for an assault which in its personal consequences is not unlikely to prove more deplorable than the instant death of the victim, has just sentenced a poor man to one year's imprisonment for an assault. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. BARTLETT.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the memorial of Lieut. BARTLETT, relative to the action of the Naval Board in his case, and that of the Senate Naval Committee thereon.

Mr. CRITTENDEN spoke on the case, and on his motion the papers were ordered to be printed with the view to do justice to Mr. BARTLETT.

KANSAS.

Mr. CASS and Mr. STUART presented petitions from citizens of Michigan praying for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

FIRE-ROOMS OF STEAM-VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether it is expedient to require that the fire-rooms of steam vessels be constructed of fire-proof material.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate then considered the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs. The report states that no further legislation is necessary in the case of RICHARD W. THOMPSON, who made an agreement with the Menomonee Indians for one third of the money he should procure for them, in addition to the amount allowed for their lands and their removal across the Mississippi. He obtained $[illegible] from the Government, and, modifying his original agreement, consented to take $[illegible] as his fee. The bill passed last Congress, authorizing that this be paid him, with the proviso that THOMPSON should get the consent of the Indians, which he did. But complaint is made that Commissioner MANYPENNY prevented the payment on the ground that the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by Congress, the proviso having been, by some means, omitted therefrom.

The matter was debated, but no definite result arrived at. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 1.

SECOND ADVENT OF BROOKS.

Mr. BOYCE said he had received the certificate of the Governor of South Carolina, stating that PRESTON S. BROOKS was reelected to Congress, and asked to be sworn in.

Mr. BROOKS then advanced to the chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the Constitution.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

The Kansas contested election case was resumed.

The Clerk finished the reading of Gov. REEDER's statements. Among other things he refers to remarks of General CASS and Mr. BUCHANAN, to show that a delegate may be admitted in the absence of a specific law for that purpose. He concludes by arguing in support of the positions heretofore assumed by him.

Mr. WHITFIELD, the sitting delegate, said his election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that he was elected over the Statute passed in pursuance of the organic law, and, therefore, was entitled to remain where he was. There was here no proper legal challenger of his rights from the fact that he had no competitor in the canvass. Hence, Mr. REEDER being a volunteer, had no right to contest. But apart from this, Gov. REEDER is estopped—he having certified the Legislative assembly as legal, and having the power to right such wrongs as were represented to exist. He insisted that every rule of testimony in his case had been violated by the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Mr. WASHBURN (Me.) replied to Mr. STEPHENS contending from uniform principle and precedent, the House has the right to inquire, as it has inquired in the present case, into the question of fact, whether there was or not a Legislature which could pass laws of binding force. It had been proved incontestably that the Kansas Legislature was elected by the aid of citizens from Missouri. He insisted that Mr. REEDER be admitted as the proper representative of a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

MR. WHITFIELD DECLARED NOT ENTITLED TO THE SEAT.

The first resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, that Mr. WHITFIELD was not entitled to a seat as Delegate from Kansas, was adopted by—yeas 110; nays 92.

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of N. Y., Benson, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Brown, Buffinton, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Damrell, Day, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Fuller of Penn., Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Packer, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stranahan, Tappan, Trafton, Tyson, Thorington, Todd, Thurston, Valk, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wilson, Welch, Wells, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Richardson, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

MR. REEDER ALSO NOT ENTITLED.

The second resolution, that Mr. REEDER be admitted to the seat, was rejected, by yeas 88, nays 113.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked, but was denied, unanimous consent to pay Mr. REEDER mileage and per diem to date.

The House then considered but passed no private bills. Adjourned.

Congressional [illegible].

WILMINGTON, [illegible], Friday, Aug. 1.

The Democratic Convention of Delaware convened to-day renominated JOHN [illegible] for Congress. He received [illegible] votes out of [illegible] Delegates.

The Empire State Disaster.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER—CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

FALL RIVER, Friday, Aug. 1.

THOMAS J. BORDEN, son of the principal owner of the Fall River boats, testified to the care and kind disposal of the victims by the explosion.

[illegible] H. BORDEN, Chief Engineer, described the boilers in use on the line, and their general management. He said the owners had exceeded the requirements of the law in extra hose, pumps and other means of safety.

We understood from Mr. [illegible] that the steam chimneys of the Empire State needed repair, and that he had advised additional braces with socket bolts, when he would not consider them dangerous.

Col. RICHARD BORDEN, President of the Line, was next called. He testified to the general instructions given to captains and engineers, the safety of passengers being the governing principle. He gave a detailed account of the kind of pumps, life-preservers, life-boats, &c., in use, which exceeded the requirements of the law. The Metropolis is provided with ten life boats capable of saving 700 people. The class of boilers used in the Empire State were recommended by Mr. [illegible], of the Morgan Iron Works, as having proved successful in the steamer Golden Age.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M.

The evidence elicited this afternoon developed no new facts regarding the cause of the explosion.

The verdict of the Jury will not probably be given before Monday.

The wounded are doing better.

The Railroad Celebration at Erie.

ERIE, Friday, Aug. 1.

A party of forty-seven Philadelphians, including a number of members of the City Councils, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. Those that left Philadelphia yesterday morning came directly through, making the trip from Philadelphia to Erie in about twenty-one hours.

At Williamsport they were joined by other members of the Councils and officers of the Company, who left Philadelphia on Monday. They have been occupied, during Tuesday and Wednesday, in inspecting the coal region along the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and have been much interested.

To-day the whole party is to make an excursion on the Lake, to view the harbor, &c.

To-morrow is to be the grand jubilee, when ground is to be broken for the Western division of the Sunbury and Erie road. The people are going to turn out and make a mile of the road at once. There is great enthusiasm among the people of Erie in regard to the road and its prospects.

Escape of Horse Thieves from the Elmira Jail.

ELMIRA, Friday, Aug. 1.

HENRY LOOP, one of the horse-thief and counterfeiting gang, who was confined in the jail at this place awaiting his trial, made his escape, last night, by knocking the turnkey down with a bar of iron as he was entering the cell in which the prisoner was confined. L. D. [illegible], waiting his trial for the same offence, also made his escape at the same time. No clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the escaped prisoners. The turnkey is pretty badly hurt.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara arrived here at noon to-day, from Boston, and sailed again at 2½ o'clock for Liverpool. She was detained by a fog off the harbor.

Death of a Pittsburg Lawyer.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Aug. 1.

T. J. FOX ALDEN, an old and eminent lawyer of this City, and the author of several legal works, died this morning.

A German View of the Democratic State Nominations.

Translated from the New-Yorker Staatszeitung, Aug. 1.

In the present position of matters—a series of occurrences, mistakes and delusions rendering it obviously the duty of the Democracy of this State to combine all their forces in order to triumph over both the opposition parties—it was absolutely necessary that the party should put in nomination a man of undoubted popularity. This has not been done. The nomination of Mr. PARKER has chilled the hopes of the friends of Democracy. Though personally a highly respectable man and a clever jurist, it will agreeably surprise us if he should prove capable of creating among the people that enthusiasm which is requisite to his election.

* * * * * * *

It may have been absurd to anticipate anything good from a Convention composed of such materials as was this. Was there not a great number of persons present who have not the slightest claim upon the sympathy of the masses—old political cart-horses of the year one, who have figured at each and every Convention, and whose hands are always open for a dishonest penny? This is a lamentable political phenomenon, the more so as it is not confined to any party. If our object were merely at the State election to defeat the plans of such old mischief-makers, as JOHN COCHRANE, who, more than any other man, is the cause of the unpopularity of the Democratic Party in New-York, then we might applaud their work; but, alas, the people, too, will suffer by such defeat, and its consequences will be felt in the Presidential election.

We do not think it necessary to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN that he should receive the vote of this State, although such a result would be highly gratifying. With a popular man at the head of the State ticket, we would have carried New-York; success is now, in our view, at least doubtful. We must confess that, should the State be lost to us in the National Election, we hope it may be lost to us in everything—State, county and city—that the leaders may receive a lesson that will teach them in future to obey the voice of the people.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.—JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., the newly appointed United States Minister to Mexico, reached this city on the night before last, and was, yesterday, at the Kirkwood House. He came, we presume, to have the usual consultations with the Department of State necessary to enable a new Plenipotentiary fully to comprehend all the points in the subjects to be committed to his care. We predict for him a successful diplomatic career; for we really know no other gentleman better fitted by natural mind, attainments, manners and character, to exercise effective influence in such a position, and more especially with such a people as the Mexicans. He is said to have left Washington this morning for New-York, to return hither in a few days; when he will probably speedily close up his business with the State Department and at once depart on his mission in a Government vessel.—*Washington Ev. Star, 30th.*

SORROWFUL ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—We are pained to learn of the death of SAMUEL PHILLIPS, son of JOHN PHILLIPS, of Brooklyn, aged 10 years. He was on a visit to his uncle in this city, and was accompanied by his mother and brother. This morning, while engaged at play with some of his companions in the lumber district, on a pile of lumber, he slipped and fell into one of the slips leading to the canal. His body was recovered within ten minutes after it occurred, and, although every exertion was made to resuscitate him, they proved unavailing. This bereavement falls heavily upon his relations in this city, for he was a bright, intelligent lad, and who had made their visit, which was to have terminated on Monday next, peculiarly pleasant, but which must now close sorrowfully.—*Albany Journal, 1st.*

It was found on the late burning of the steamboat Northern Indiana, on Lake Erie, that numbers of the "preservers" had been rendered valueless by having been used as pin-cushions by lady passengers on retiring.

Liberty [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Monday, July 28, 1856.

Our little village gives abundant evidence of political life. Both parties are organized and seem to possess unusual life and vigor. A few days since, the Democratic Party reared, in the street, the trunk of a lofty spruce, and suspended from it a large and attractive flag inscribed with the names of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. This awoke the spirit of emulation in the Fremont Club, which numbers among its members the larger portion of the young men of the place. They determined to rear a taller pole, and suspend from it a more beautiful flag. Under the superintendence of a young gentleman by the name of VOSE, connected with the scientific school, who has for some years labored as a shipwright, a very elegant mast was manufactured, consisting of a mainmast and a topmast, skilfully united, rising 130 feet. At the junction of the two masts a beautiful Rocky Mountain cabin was constructed around the tree, which adds greatly to its attractiveness. The mast was adorned at the top with a splendid flag, inscribed with the names of FREMONT and DAYTON. The whole was planted in the middle of the College green, to stand there as a memorial of the struggle that now agitates the whole country. Patriotism and love of liberty are now so strong in the young men, that they inquire not whether a liberty-pole, in front of a college, be a classic and tasteful appendage or not. When the flag was raised to its place, there was a "grand rally" of Fremont men beneath its shadow, and addresses were delivered by Col. A. O. BREWSTER, of Boston, and other gentlemen who happened to be present. Col. BREWSTER recited the history of the Missouri Compromise, and eloquently arraigned the Administration for its systematic violation of this solemn compact. His remarks were well received, as were those of other gentlemen who addressed the enthusiastic crowd. The frequent rearing of liberty-poles has raised the inquiry among many whence the origin of this custom? We know that May-poles were raised on every green in England three centuries ago. Around these the people danced on gala days. The Puritans thought them of profane and immoral tendency, and ordered them to be cut down, but the people would not give up their old custom.

When the May poles were gone they still hovered round the sites where they stood, and kept alive their love of liberty. When the American Colonies were deeply excited by the oppressive acts of the British Government, they planted liberty trees, or consecrated to freedom such as chanced to grow on the public parades. In Boston, a large American elm was used for the hanging in effigy of tories and persons offensive to the friends of freedom. The following inscription was placed upon the tree:

"This tree was planted in the year 1646; and pruned by order of the Sons of Liberty, Feb. 14, 1766."

It was thenceforth called the "Liberty Tree," but in 1774 it was cut down by the British. This example was imitated in other parts of the country, and almost every town, at length, had its liberty tree. After the close of the Revolution, naked poles were substituted for green trees, for a very obvious reason that they were more convenient for the raising of flags than the living tree. The custom of hanging tories and English governors in effigy had been exchanged for the unfurling of banners and eloquent harangues. CHIRO.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

A correspondent writes to us from Orange, N. J., on the 1st inst.:

"The seventeenth edition of the Express, for it is the only paper which has no first, will, without doubt, give a description of the 'enthusiastic meeting' held last night at Orange, New-Jersey, in favor of Mr. FILLMORE, giving extracts of speeches on the occasion by some dozen 'honorables,' firing of cannon, music, &c. Now, to give you an idea how such meetings are made up, I have to observe, that seven Railroad cars holding at least 350 persons, were hired at Newark and filled with disinterested patriots from that city, and their expenses doubtless paid, to add to the Orange demonstration. Two meetings in favor of FREMONT have already been held in that village, without the necessity of hiring citizens from other places to increase the number, and from the enthusiasm on those occasions, it is doubtful if the other candidates, on the day of election, will raise a corporal's guard."

The following is believed to be a correct list of those States which vote prior to the Presidential election:

Kentucky	Aug. 4	California	Sept. 4
Iowa	Aug. 4	Maine	Sept. 8
Texas	Aug. 4	Florida	Oct. 6
Missouri	Aug. 4	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14
Arkansas	Aug. 4	Ohio	Oct. 14
North Carolina	Aug. 7	Indiana	Oct. 14
Vermont	Sept. 2	South Carolina	Oct. 14

Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida and Indiana vote for Governor.

Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are down in some of the lists, but their State elections are only biennial, and do not occur this year.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from St. Joseph, (Mo.) on the 19th of July, says: The friends of Col. BENTON here are in high spirits; I confess I was agreeably disappointed; I find his strength is much greater than I anticipated, and if I am not most egregiously deceived, old Bullion will beat POLK in every County in the Platte country. Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway Counties, will give him large majorities.

The Missouri *Republican* has "learned from a source which admits of no question, that immediately after the August election, a Fremont ticket is to be brought out in this State. The *Anzeiger* is to take the lead; the *Democrat* is expected to follow, and the ticket will be supported by all the Black Republicans in the State. Nothing but a defeat of the whole party will prevent this party from bringing forward their ticket."

An enthusiastic Republican demonstration took place in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. The meeting was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor ROBERTS, of Kansas, who reviewed the history of that Territory during the past year, and looked forward to the success of the Republican candidates at the coming election as the only hope for free labor, free speech and a free press in Kansas.

The Oswego *Daily Times* publishes a letter from W. P. [illegible], of Port Byron, an old Democrat of forty years' standing, but who, "having read so much of the Kansas troubles during the past Winter, thinks that the people might as well continue the present Administration as elect BUCHANAN." He will vote for FREMONT.

A large Fremont meeting was held in Somerville, Mass., on Wednesday evening. The Town Hall was filled to overflowing, and several hundred ladies were present. After speeches by CHARLES R. TRAIN, J. P. [illegible] and others, a Fremont Club was formed. The list of officers elected embraces Democrats, Whigs, Americans and Republicans.

The Juniata (Pa.) *Sentinel*, a paper flying at its masthead the name of FILLMORE for President, says: "The signs of the times are not to be mistaken; they point emphatically to the election of Col. J. C. FREMONT as our next President. In the natural order of things, the Democrats must now retire before the avalanche of popular sentiment which is sweeping the country from Maine to Missouri."

In conversation with Col. FREMONT, this morning, I asked him explicitly, that I might authoritatively deny the story concerning his religion: "Colonel, are you a Roman Catholic?" To which he replied, "I am not, nor have I ever been; and but twice during my natural life do I remember to have been inside of a Roman Catholic Church."

There will be but two parties in Ohio—BUCHANAN and Slavery on one side, and FREMONT and Freedom on the other. The Cleveland *Herald* says the Fillmore ticket is now out of the field.

The Fillmore Club in Hartford, Conn., has pretty much died out. So it is said.

A New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing on the 30th July, says:

Very Interesting from Nicaragua.

[illegible]

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WALKER.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Another Invasion Apprehended.

The mails by the *Granada* (whose arrival at New-Orleans on the 26th ult., from San Juan, has been already announced by telegraph) reached this City last evening. We have files of *El Nicaraguense* to the 19th of July—one week later than those received by the *Orizaba*. From *El Nicaraguense* of that date we compile the following interesting details:

The Presidential Election.

THE RETURNS.

After a tedious delay the election returns have all been received, and after a still further delay on our part, in overlooking a lot of documents and vouchers weighing half a ton, we have been successful in arriving at the votes of the various towns in the different departments. We have no railroads, no telegraphs, no express riders to scour the country and assist in informing the public mind in important matters; but everything is done in the slow and easy method known to the country. These things will be obviated as time allows the new Administration to perfect the machinery of Government.

Some few precincts have not been heard from, but they are of no moment to the contest. The voting population of Nicaragua is counted at 35,000, of which number it will be seen that only about one-third remained away from the polls. No restraint was imposed on the voters, as will be seen by the character of the returns, for both RIVAS and SALAZAR, the traitor President and Secretary, were both voted for by those friendly to them, or inimical to Gen. WALKER and Don FERMIN FERRER. In Leon the struggle was very exciting, the strong Democratic friends of Gen. WALKER urging his claims with great enthusiasm; and we are proud to note that though Leon is now the chief point of dissatisfaction, owing to the intrigues and falsehoods of the late President and his Cabinet, the Democratic candidates still received almost an equal number with the opposition. In certain towns of Segovia and Matagalpa, Gen. WALKER carried the strongest majorities given to him in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wisest and most prudential ruler they ever had, and with a united effort they sought to exhibit their gratitude. In the same places SALAZAR, a strong Leonese, received the votes of those of the natives opposed to the Government.

Amongst the Americans who are entitled to vote under the Constitution of the Republic, the sentiment in favor of Gen. WALKER was very decided and emphatic. Some few voted for FERMIN FERRER, as a mark of admiration for his character and talent; but the great majority gave in a straight ticket for the General. At Masaya a degree of enthusiasm honorable to all parties seized upon the adopted citizens and the natives, and with singular unanimity they accepted the Government of Gen. WALKER. So in other places, a like manifestation of confidence was made.

The consummation of this event determines the character of the Republic for the next two years. The people have chosen their ruler, and we can safely affirm that nothing in the government of the State will give them cause to regret their choice. The President, who is to be inaugurated this day, has no other wish than the welfare of the Republic at heart, and his commanding abilities and unflinching nerve will enable him to guide the ship of State with precision through the rocks and shoals that threaten to beset her.

The aggregate vote was [illegible], of which WALKER received 15,835; FERRER, 4,447; RIVAS, 867; SALAZAR, 2,087.

The Inauguration.

According to the result of the election, which we give in another column, and the decree of the President of the Republic, to-day will be made memorable by the inauguration of the first American President of Nicaragua.

The following is the decree:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
GRANADA, July 11, 1856.

SIR: The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

FERMIN FERRER, Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

The Presidential elections, which are to rule the destinies of the nation, having been effected in conformity with the decree bearing date of the 10th ultimo, and having in view the returns of the different electoral districts forwarded by the citizens of the Republic, and having executed the corresponding scrutiny of the candidates which appeared in said returns, I have been pleased to decree and do

DECREE.

1. Declared elected by a majority of votes as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER.

2. That the same be announced in the most solemn manner, and communicated to the elected candidate, who shall take possession of his office on the 12th day of the present month.

Given in Granada, this 10th day of July, 1856.

F. FERRER.

To Minister-General, Gen. [illegible].

By superior order, this is forwarded to you for your intelligence and proper action, in acknowledgment, also, of your acknowledgment of the same.

[illegible] FERRER.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. FRY, Commander of the Oriental Department.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS [illegible] DEPARTMENT,
GRANADA, July 11, 1856.

The garrison of the city, except the guard and the sick examined by a surgeon, will appear under arms on the parade to-morrow, at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

All men belonging to the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Medical and Ordnance Departments will form on the left of the troops of the line, under the command of Col. T. F. FISHER.

All men on detached duty will parade with their companies, or if their companies be absent, will report to Col. FISHER.

B. D. FRY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Department.

CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION.

A supplemental sheet to *El Nicaraguense* of the 12th instant, gives the following account of the inauguration:

As soon as the decision was announced, which was late on the evening of the 10th, the enthusiastic citizens gave vent to their feelings by discharges of fireworks, throwing fireballs, and [illegible]. The day following was spent in mutually congratulating each other upon the brightening prospect before them under the Presidency of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER. Notices were immediately issued that the President would be inaugurated on Saturday, the 12th of July. Early in the morning of the inauguration day, a staging at the [illegible] of the plaza was finished and decorated with the flags of the United States, France, the Lone Star of Cuba, and that of Nicaragua. At 11 o'clock the procession formed on the plaza, in accordance with the following programme:

After the reception of the Flag of the Republic, the line broke into column as follows:

One Company, by platoons; Band; Flag of the Republic; one Company, by platoons; President and President Elect; Cabinet and [illegible] of the Presidents; Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua and their Suites; Foreign Consuls; Municipal Authorities; Committee of Arrangements; General Officers and Aids-de-Camp; Officers of the General Staff; other Officers not attached; Officers of the Navy; Troops—[illegible] (marched under their officers;) Citizens, (by fours.) The Flag of the Republic was escorted from the house of the President to the Plaza. The procession then marched to escort the President and President Elect to the place of inauguration. Flags saluted, the Valedictory and Inaugural Addresses. Salute of twenty-one guns. Thence to the Cathedral. Te Deum. Column reformed. Marched through the principal streets, and escorted the President to his house. Thence to the Plaza. Flag of the Republic was escorted by a company to the house of the President installed.

When the procession reached the place of installation, President FERMIN FERRER delivered the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: You hold in your hands the destinies of Nicaragua—the hopes of a vast multitude of an unhappy people who hope for a brighter future. Of a people who, [illegible], in adversity, will prove themselves, in prosperity, second to none, [illegible] here to the effects of man's discord.

You have been called to your present eminence by the people, in despite of a multitude of impertinent and malicious stratagems practised by the [illegible] and enemies of progress and liberty in Ce[illegible]

[illegible] an instinctive sense of self-[illegible] gave rise to this [illegible] popular suffrage. With [illegible] pleasure I deliver to you the [illegible] of the Republic, in the certainty [illegible] in tranquillity, progress [illegible].

[illegible] and the people also know it, since [illegible] confidence in you, which you have accepted.

In the present situation of the country, the free [illegible] of Nicaragua, who have elected you, promise themselves abundant fruit from your labors, and your fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illuminated by a never-fading light.

[illegible] having been read in English by CHARLES CALLAHAN, Esq., DON FERMIN FERRER turned to WILLIAM WALKER and administered the oath of office. While the words of the oath were being read, General WALKER was on his knees, and in this position took upon himself the obligations of the Presidency of the Republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language which we translate thus:

OATH OF OFFICE.

"You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power, and to administer justice according to the principles of Republicanism and religion."

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

"You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the [illegible]."

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

"In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists, [illegible] to comply with these obligations, and to [illegible] your constant guard to fulfil all that is herein promised."

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatch.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty vivas of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President WILLIAM WALKER delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them, and on the Divine Providence which controls and directs the destinies of States and Empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

The Republic has reached an era in her history not inferior in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, saw the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending factions, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. [illegible] of a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all material development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The neighboring States of Central America, without reason and justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The [illegible] of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they [illegible] govern, dread lest their [illegible] should finally seek refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these [illegible] relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the [illegible] of their efforts is becoming [illegible] to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hands of an all-wise Providence, which, out of their [illegible] and unworthy motives of [illegible], educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determined to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other Governments, either neighboring or distant; but I trust they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the Government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty in speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and is nourished by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of the intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And in carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human intentions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

GEN. WALKER PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA—RUMORS FROM LEON—THE PEOPLE OF LEON REFUSE TO ADMIT THE CHAMORRISTAS—SALAZAR SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED BY THE CHAMORRISTAS—CURIOUS DISCLOSURES—ALL QUIET AT LEON—NO OPPOSITION TO WALKER—THE NEW CABINET—VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

GRANADA, Thursday, July 16, 1856.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon Gen. WALKER was proclaimed through the streets of this city as the duly elected President of Nicaragua. The manner of doing this was somewhat curious to a stranger, particularly one from the United States, accustomed to receiving all his political information through the public prints. All the troops were assembled in the plaza under arms and the band attached to head-quarters played a lively air. After this, a decree from the Minister of Relations, announcing the result of the recent elections, and proclaiming Gen. WALKER President of Nicaragua, was read aloud by one of the Government officers, which was followed by three vivas from the [illegible] President, the troops presenting arms. The procession then moved through the principal streets of the city, the same ceremony being repeated at every corner. The decree being in Spanish, it was some time before the troops and the American residents who congregated around got it "through their wool" what it all meant; but when they learned they joined in the cheering, and their hearty hurrahs, given with a spirit and lustiness which showed their hearts were in them, drowned the equally hearty but feebler vivas of the natives.

I have not yet been able to learn the exact number of votes given, but I understand that returns have been received from all the departments of the State, certainly from all the large towns and villages, and that the direct vote of the people for WALKER was nearly unanimous. The inauguration is to take place on the 12th.

For several days past a variety of rumors have pervaded the city. First, we had the news that Gen. WALKER had been taken prisoner in the city of Leon, and that he was threatened with instant death. Next came a proclamation from Col. MENDEZ, recently a great friend of WALKER'S, denouncing the Americans as robbers, &c., who were endeavoring to overthrow the prevailing religion of the country, and drive out the native population. A gentleman who arrived from Leon, however, stated that Gen. WALKER was walking about the streets of Leon, in *no sort of danger*, and also brought a communication from MENDEZ to WALKER, stating that he meant nothing by his proclamation, which he signed when he was drunk, and that he was as strong a friend of the Americans as ever. Then we had the startling rumor that Leon had been entered by a force of 3,000 Guatemalians, or Chapines as the natives call them, and this received some color from the fact that night before last, the entire ranger force, under Major WATERS, was ordered to march at once in the direction of Leon.

The facts, so near as I have been able to get at them, appear to be, that a force of several hundred Chamorristas were a short distance from Leon, and that RIVAS, the late President, was anxious that they should enter, but the citizens of *Leon* would not consent. They told Mr. RIVAS, in tolerably plain terms, that they preferred WALKER and his Government to the Chamorristas, and that they were determined not to admit the latter, nor any invading force from the Northern States.

Poor RIVAS was in a quandary. His adviser, SALAZAR, the man who placed him in his present ridiculous position, has not been heard from since he started off, in company with two others, in the direction of San Salvador; and there is every reason to believe that they have been killed by the Chamorristas, to whom SALAZAR had rendered himself extremely obnoxious during the last civil war. His mission was to expedite the march of the Guatemalian troops into Nicaragua; and if he has fallen in his traitorous attempt we can only call it a species of retributive justice well deserved. As for the Guatemalians, our last accounts left them still in San Salvador, to the number of about six hundred, and I yet adhere to the opinion that there will be no movement from that quarter until the rainy season is over.

Last night a courier was intercepted between Managua and Masaya, who had on his person a number of dispatches from the Rivas party to their friends in this city and elsewhere. Some curious disclosures were made by these letters, and among other things were proclamations from JEREZ, one of the late Cabinet, offering inducements to the Americans to abandon WALKER and join his party. This, coming after the proclamation of MENDEZ, in which the Americans were denounced so furiously, is rather a curious commentary upon the manner of doing things in Central America. Another proclamation, from the same source, I believe, offered the Americans a free passage from the country, and authorized the Transit Company to take them free and charge the same to the Government. Rather "icebergish" that.

To-day a courier arrived from Leon, bringing news that everything was quiet there, and that there would be no opposition to the peaceful entrance of Major WATERS and his command into the city. RIVAS will doubtless again take to the woods, but should he remain he will be taken prisoner, and brought to this city. In either case there will be no opposition to the Government of President WALKER in Nicaragua, at least none that dare show its head.

It is of course not yet known who will form the new Cabinet, but I have good reason to believe that a change will be made in the present system of Government, and that new civil, judicial and administrative officers will be appointed, and new regulations made, which will assimilate the Government somewhat more to that of the United States. The old system, which appears to have been formed for the sole purpose of creating a lot of useless offices with large salaries, does not suit the progressive spirit of the age.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen the official returns of the late election for President. In consequence of the troubled state of some portions of the country, there were only about 21,000 votes polled, and of these WALKER has received over 14,000, more than two-thirds of the entire vote. This result is the free and untrammeled expression of the will of the *people* of Nicaragua, not the *Army*, recollect; for, in a majority of the towns and pueblos, not a soldier was present, and in some cases not within hundreds of miles, and speaks louder than words could do the feeling which animates that people towards their liberator.

I do not pretend to deny that a portion of the leaders who have so long ruled the masses with a rod of iron, would be glad to hear of the downfall of WALKER, and the extermination of his American friends, and among them are a number of the so-called Democratic or anti-servile faction, who have too long enjoyed the sweets of power, and the profits of office to relinquish them without regret; but the result of this direct vote of the people satisfies me, as it must every thinking man, who has considered the subject, that he is *their* choice, and I believe the people of all countries, where their immediate interests are concerned, generally choose correctly, and with judgment.

Before the mail closes I hope to be able to send you the official vote.

C. C.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WALKER—FIGHT AT LEON—WALKER'S TROOPS FIRED ON BY THE RIVAS PARTY—NO SIGN OF INVASION FROM THE NORTHERN STATES AT PRESENT—THE LEAGUE STILL EXISTS, AND AN INVASION LOOKED FOR AT THE CLOSE OF THE RAINY SEASON—WALKER REQUIRES MEN AND MONEY FOR THE STRUGGLE—TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS AT OMATEPEC.

GRANADA, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

On Saturday last Gen. WM. WALKER was inaugurated President of the State of Nicaragua. In the extra of the *Nicaraguense*, which I inclose, you will find the proceedings reported at length, and I can only add that the whole affair was conducted in a manner to reflect honor upon all concerned, while the heartiness with which the people, both native and adopted, entered into it, demonstrated that it was no mere ceremony with them, but a fervent outpouring of true feeling, which saw a new, happier era dawning upon their distracted country.

I said in my last that General WALKER was the choice of the *people* of this country, and in proof of it I point you to the official vote, printed in the last number of the *Nicaraguense*. Even in Leon, the stronghold of his opponents, he received a flattering vote, and in all the rest of the State his majorities are perfectly overwhelming. Look to the programme laid down in his inaugural address, and see if anything could be more liberal and progressive. Should he only be enabled to carry it out, not many years will elapse before the Republic of Central America will stand forward as one of the mighty nations of the earth, and as for wealth she has treasures within her bosom which can hardly be equaled by any country on the globe.

Major WATERS' command has returned from Leon, and the result of the trip is somewhat different from that given by the first reports. He only entered the outskirts of Leon, and instead of being received as a friend he was fired upon from the houses and cross streets. Dr. SAUNDERS, the surgeon of the expedition, was the only person wounded, and luckily his wound was slight. After a brief but sharp action, in which several of the enemy were killed, the Major concluded it was best to retire, and left the town. He waited outside an hour or two, to give the enemy a chance to fight, if they wished it, but finding they would not come, he came off.

Nothing has been heard of the troops from the Northern States, and it is well known that there are none at Leon but natives of Nicaragua. Costa Rica has had a dose sufficient to last for some time, and with the exception of the *facciosos* at Leon, and a few Chamorristas in the mountains of Chontales, the Government has really no enemies in the country. Yet it is certain that the league between the four States exists, and that when the rainy season closes a formidable war will commence, which will tax the utmost energies of WALKER and his forces to wage with success. He, therefore, requires accessions of men and money, both of which he should receive from the United States, and his friends there ought to be stirring themselves, if *they would not see the last hope of regeneration* for this unhappy land crushed, at least for the present.

A somewhat serious affair was occurred at Omatepec. The Indians upon the island, at least a portion of them, have avowed their determination to drive off the whites, and an affray has occurred at Pueblo Grande between them and some of the friendly Indians, not very sanguinary in its character, but alarming in its consequences. The cutting of wood for the lake steamers has been stopped for the present, but will, doubtless, soon be resumed again, and the Indians punished for their temerity.

C. C.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Rumors of Trouble—The Government Vigilant and Successful in Putting Down Conspiracies—The Liberal Party Must Succeed—Caution to the United States—French and Spanish Interference.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 19, 1856.

Mexico, at the present moment, is in a state of uneasiness. Reports are in circulation which would lead one to suppose that we are at this moment resting on a threatening volcano. Vague and suspicious sounds are heard that denote something—*a revolution some say—others that we* are to have a war of races. One rumor is to the effect that the old Santa-Anista, or *anti-liberal* party, are gathering strength to overturn the present Government, and another denotes that the ultra-liberal party are unwilling to go so slow with the work of reform.

Amongst them all it is difficult for the inexperienced to form a correct opinion, and in consequence much uneasiness is exhibited by the shuttle-cocks of this capital. Vacillation has entered so largely into the composition of the greater portion of the political log-rollers of Mexico, that when a storm is brewing they are trembling in their boots *for fear they may say or do something that will* render them obnoxious to the next party that may get in power. This class of men have less reason to fear the Liberal Party, on account of their more lenient manner of treating political offenders, and hence it is that many are so scared at the intimation that the Church will contrive some plan to overturn the Comonfort Government.

With all this, I can assure you that as yet the Government is safe from the conspiracies of the Church. Every attempt at a rising has been anticipated and put down in time, and I believe that such will be the fate of those that may follow. There is more reason to fear trouble from the ultra Puro or Liberal Party than from the Church. The Puros are the strong-thinking and hard-working men of Mexico, and, although ultra, are imbued with the correct notions of progress. They are destined to rule Mexico, but at present it would be a pity for them to have the Government entirely in their hands, as they have not the experience or prudence to go to work safely, and the result would be a serious reaction, which might make this a monarchy, under the protection of Spain and France.

I regret to see so little attention paid to Mexico in the United States. Whilst the Press are daily discussing Central American affairs, they allow Mexico to pass by unnoticed. Should a reaction be successful here, I say *should it* be successful, the United States will find more disadvantages arising out of it than any European intervention in Central America. For a moment think of it: a Spanish prince on the throne of Mexico, and the integrity of the country guaranteed by Spain and France; a combined fleet constantly prowling about in the Gulf of Mexico, with a long train of etcs., such as would follow from French interference in the Gulf.

That there is a project on foot to bring about something of this sort there can be no doubt. But that it will be unsuccessful, every one of limited experience in Mexico must believe. Still it behooves the United States to keep her eyes open to the signs of the times, and watch well the movements of these two Powers.

Newspaper Accounts.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE CABINET—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CABINET AND CONGRESS ON RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th July, says: "The principal items of information which we find in our Mexican files, received by the *Texas* yesterday, relate to differences in the Cabinet, protests from the hierarchy against a decree of compulsory sales of Church property lately issued by the Government, the reported settlement of the differences between Spain and Mexico, and, though last not least, a difficulty which arose from a *charivari* bestowed on the French Minister.

A private letter, which we have before us, adds that Señor MONTES, Minister of Justice, has also resigned his portfolio, and speaks of this as a matter of regret, inasmuch as his talent, integrity and energy, are such as render him a very desirable member of the Cabinet. It was not yet known who would replace him. His resignation arose, as is said, from his not having been able to assent to a note that the Government had sent to Congress refusing to act upon a report which had been sent in to it.

Concurrent with these differences in the Cabinet, the one perhaps consequent on the other, are differences between the Cabinet and Congress. Composed as this body is, of many "new men," among whom there are many insignificant ones of all kinds, an effort is being made to enlarge the powers conferred upon it by the Plan of Ayutla, and to shackle or check the liberal and progressive course of the Government. The nomination of certain persons to fill up the Council, and one of the decrees or statutes which have been issued, may, it is conceded by those who are friendly to the Government, be regarded as errors; but these are not sufficient to warrant the interested hostility which Congress was offering to it. Congress would be much more appropriately employed in settling the Constitution. The only effect of these differences is to strengthen reaction, which is, by no means, dead, and to encourage disobedience to the President, as in the case of the Governor of Nuevo Leon and the Provisional Governor of Jalisco. And really, without Señor COMONFORT, it is by no means certain that the future of the country could become what it has promised. This object is also touched upon by our correspondent. The *Extraordinary* gives the following, as among the statements ventured upon by Señor ROSA, and alluded to in the letter we subjoin:

I believe toleration of religion should be established gradually. It is said that in France the Catholic religion is dominant, and Protestantism is scarcely tolerated, even with many restrictions. In England the Protestant is the dominant, and the Catholic form of worship is scarcely tolerated in Ireland. In the United States all religions are not tolerated, but only those founded on the Revelations and the Scriptures. It would be a public scandal in the American Union to attempt to introduce the Mohammedan, and it is well known that during the late war the American feeling was with Russia, originating in part from the fact that this foreign power was waging hostilities against those who professed the immoral Mohammedan religion.

In allusion to the proceedings of the clergy, the same paper says that the decree respecting the transfer of church property to the tenants in possession had so far been well received by all classes of people, and adds:

But like all general laws, this measure has brought great fortunes to some, while it has fallen severely upon others. It is said that many of the curates are advising their parishioners to avail themselves of the state of things to convert their leases into freeholds. While the Spanish and French Ministers are counseling their countrymen to abstain from purchasing, for some specious reasons, which we might call suspicious. The law, however, has not yet sufficiently been tested to enable an opinion to be formed whether its provisions will be generally embraced by those interested, or whether it will actually change the owners of the vast amount of valuable property.

EPISCOPAL ARROGANCE.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 18th, says the Archbishop has been recently writing some letters to the Government about the seizure of the Church property, which letters have created much dissatisfaction. Possibly they may give him a touch under the auspices of St. Cecilia. It is true the Government does not reply to these epistles, which are very much the same as the former productions of the Bishop of Puebla. But if the Archbishop is not careful, he will be sent on his travels to follow in the footsteps of that illustrious predecessor. In his last letter—and I hope it is his last—he puts forth a dogma of the dark ages, *as follows:*

It has been said that the civil law is in conformity *with those previously established by Christ, upon* the point that the Church should have property; and I call the attention of your Excellency to this, for I see repeated in your able communication what had already been asserted by another minister, your predecessor, which is, "That the Church has possessed property through the temporal laws, and by these sustained and preserved." I do not deny that the civil law has protected the Church on this point, but what I say is, that the origin which the property of the Church has, is the same as that of the Church itself, viz.: Jesus Christ.

THE SPANISH QUARREL.

The same correspondent says:

The Spanish Minister has at last prevailed upon this Government to officially receive him and recognize him in his diplomatic character. It is said the whole dispute is settled between the two nations to the entire satisfaction of everybody; but as I always predicted, Mexico would never agree to pay the fraudulent claims pressed by the Spaniards; nor have these claims been admitted. In fact, had the Spanish Minister discovered that his bluster would not answer, and therefore became more moderate in his demands, until he gave up all the points in dispute. The quarrel will not be again renewed, unless the fleet which has recently left Spain should anchor in the harbor of Vera Cruz.

CONSPIRACY AT PUEBLA.

A conspiracy has been detected at Puebla. It is reported that many priests are implicated in it, and that it had for object the return of SANTA ANA and the restoration of the times of the dictator! A great many arrests have been made, *while the papers generally laugh at the absurdity* of the return of SANTA ANA with the present feeling in the country. "The priests! always the priests," says a private letter. "The ministers of the Most High have entirely forgotten their sacred mission on earth and convert their ministry of peace, charity and humility into one of presumption, war and extermination. The law of the illustrious Minister of the Treasury has irritated them yet more, but it is hoped that they cannot interrupt its enforcement, whatever they may do. The Government, however, has to be very energetic, if it means to save itself and the country."

CHARIVARI TO THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Frenchmen in Mexico have treated their Minister, Count GABRIAC, to a charivari for illiberality in his subscription to the fund for the sufferers by the inundation in France. The Minister has complained to the local authorities against this insult, and has demanded that the culprits should be apprehended and punished. The *Extraordinary* of the 19th July says it is reported that the French Minister has demanded that three of his countrymen should be exiled for getting up the charivari which so deeply wounded his feelings last week.

We take the following from the Mexican *Extraordinary:*

THE PACIFIC STEAMERS.

The California steamers, which heretofore have touched at Manzanillo, have ceased to enter that port, from some cause not known at the place. Many think that this change has been in consequence of the events in Nicaragua, and that they are building new vessels, which will resume their trips as formerly. The citizens of Manzanillo feel very sensibly the loss of this means of communication with California and many other distant countries.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

Immense placers of gold have lately been discovered in the South, in the State of Guerrero, which hold out the most flattering hopes. Some persons have recently arrived in this city, who have been making extensive explorations in the country adjacent to Rio del Oro, which have verified the assertions heretofore made on the subject. Everywhere gold dust, and, also, veins of that metal, are said to be abundant and of superior quality even to those of California, so that with justice the stream, on whose margins the metal is found, is rightly called Gold River. But these places have been long known to exist, for even in 1852, in a report of all that country, made by Col. RAMSEY to a Company in New-York, especial attention was called to these gold mines existing on the tributary of the Mescala River.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Intelligence received from Mazatlan on the 26th of last month, states that an unfortunate occurrence happened at Altata. From the time of VALDES, the Messrs. VEGAS were in the habit of carrying to Culiacan the munitions of war which were at Mazatlan, and until now no one could prevent it. The present Commandante General, however, ordered that they should be returned, to which the VEGAS made a decided opposition; but finally they had to give them up. They were all taken to Altata, where a ship was waiting, and under orders to receive them on board. The ship being filled with these combustibles, all of a sudden the powder exploded, blowing up ship and crew. At the same time that which was on shore also exploded, setting fire to the town. The cause of the accident is unknown.

TABASCO.

The locusts have appeared in Tabasco in immense quantities, proving destructive to the crops. Notwithstanding the importation of corn from Yucatan, there is still a great scarcity, and much complaint prevails among the people.

INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Treaty of Peace with the Indians at the South—Departure of the French and English Ministers from Buenos Ayres—Domestic Politics—The "Bainbridge" in search of Wrecked American Seamen.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, June 6, 1856.

By the *Parana*, which sailed for New-York on the 3d inst., I wrote you, but to provide against accident I will give you per *Rebecca*, a summary of the news.

The most important event is a treaty of peace and amity with the Indians of the South. For a long time the southern part of this Province has been ravaged by the savages, who drove off immense herds of cattle, troops of horses and flocks of sheep. They killed the men and took captive women and children. These incursions filled the Estancieros, who lived on the borders, with terror, for no one could tell at what time a thousand or two of these savages would pounce on him, take his scalp and all his movable property. So extensive a frontier could not be defended by what troops the Government could command; and besides, the Indians would not show fight when met, unless they had overpowering numbers, and then, as in several instances, they nearly annihilated the Christian troops, as the whites are called. CALFACURA, the Chief of the Indians, had a son in this city at school, and not long since his teacher, in company with the son, was sent to CALFUCURA to try and make a treaty of peace and friendship. The schoolmaster writes that his mission has been successful. What the terms are is not known; but if the peace can be secured permanently it will be of incalculable value, not only in the protection of human life, but in advancing the general prosperity of the Province. The Estancieros have been withdrawing their property from the country in consequence of its insecurity, and investing it in city lots and buildings.

Your readers know that the Province of Buenos Ayres was once a part of the Argentine Republic, but has withdrawn without the consent of the other States and set up for herself. At present the Argentine Republic has neither physical force nor money enough to conquer the revolted State, but President URQUIZA is administering the affairs of the Republic in a way which, without the use of deadly weapons, may bring Buenos Ayres to terms. Hitherto foreign legations have had their residence in this city, but URQUIZA intimating to France and England that it was desirable that their respective Ministers should reside nearer him, and especially not in a Province which denied the jurisdiction of his Government, the Ministers of those two Governments have left this city, and will hereafter reside at Parana. The next move will be of a commercial sort, making it necessary for the merchants, with whom the up-country traders deal, to move their establishments to Rosario. Meanwhile encouragement will be held out to Europeans to immigrate, thus increasing the customers of the trader, and adding to that physical force, which will eventually be brought to bear on the question, if peaceable measures prove unsuccessful.

A change has lately taken place in Governor OBLIGADO'S Cabinet, the Secretary of State, ALCORTA, having resigned, and his place supplied by SARSFIELD. The new Minister is a cunning Jesuit, a man of ability, and being from the up-country by birth, it is thought he may compromise Buenos Ayres in her present anomalous relation to the Argentine Republic.

Gen. LOPEZ, that semi-savage ruler of Paraguay, is having just now some trouble with the French Government, in consequence of his treatment of certain French immigrants who were brought to Paraguay from France under his patronage. LOPEZ is a most unmitigated tyrant.

Some months since, the United States brig *Bainbridge* sailed from Rio to Cape Horn to rescue some American sailors who had been wrecked there. By the arrival here of the American pilot-boat *Louis Perry* we have heard from the *Bainbridge*. On the 18th of May, she was at Sandy Point, a settlement on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. She had on board the crew of the English ship *Western Bride*, wrecked in the Straits, and would sail for Montevideo in five or six days.

The United States ship *Germantown* arrived at *Montevideo from Rio on the 20th ult.*

S.

A Note from Prof. Davies.

TROWBRIDGE'S LANDING, NEWBURGH, July 31, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see, by your paper of yesterday, that, though absent from home, I was reported as one of the Vice-Presidents of a Republican meeting, held at Fishkill Landing, on the 29th inst. I beg leave to state that I gave no authority for the use of my name in that connection; nor should I have done so had I been consulted.

My connections with the public, heretofore, have not been political, and I do not now desire to make them such. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, CHARLES DAVIES.

POLITICS.

The United Americans' Indorsement of Mr. Fillmore.

The Chapters of the Order, in their State Convention, the other day, indorsed the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency, as we have already stated. The following is the correspondence that has since taken place:

At a Convention of the Executive Committees of the several Chapters of the Order of United Americans, in this State, convened in this City, on the 21st inst., by order of the Grand Executive State Committee, to consider what action, if any, should be taken by the Order, as such, in the political questions of the day, it was unanimously resolved, that this Order do adopt the nomination of MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, as their candidate for President of the United States, and that they also adopt the nomination of ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee, as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States. The undersigned were instructed by the Convention to communicate official notice of this fact to the candidates so nominated.

In thus advising you of the action of the Convention, we take the liberty to refer briefly to the principles of the organization we so represent, claiming that the Order of United Americans is the oldest of all the American organizations, and from which, under different names and with other collateral objects, have originated the various associations of the country devoted to the American interests.

The Order of United Americans, while demanding that the political interests of the country should be controlled by Americans, would declare a steadfast adherence to that feature of our institutions which secures to every man protection in his civil and religious rights; they disclaim all partisan association, maintaining equal hostility to the political demagogues of our own land, and to the influences of those of foreign birth. They hold in sacred reverence the maxims and teachings of WASHINGTON against sectional controversies, and adhere with patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union of the States.

These principles they have promulgated and maintained in all their political action. They believe them essential to the welfare of our country, and they recognize you, Sir, both from your past official acts, and from the assurances and views expressed by you on many occasions, as having similar sentiments in reference to these subjects, to them of so much seeming importance; the successful establishment of these principles, as the fundamental Rules of our Government, they believe essential for its tranquillity, and a continued progress in the development of all its greatness.

With assurances of our high personal respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your fellow-citizens.

[Signed.]

SIMEON BALDWIN, ERASTUS BROOKS,
WILLIAM AVERY, CHARLES FISH,
C. W. WOODWARD, J. C. HULSE,
SAMUEL HALL, D. L. NORTHUP,
JOHN H. BRIGGS, FRED. M. BUTLER,
FRED. C. WAGNER, JOHN C. HELME,
Committee.

To Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. Fillmore's Reply.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., informing me that at a Convention of the Executive Committees of the several Chapters of the Order of United Americans in this State, convened in the City of New-York on the 21st inst., it was unanimously resolved to adopt my nomination as your candidate for President of the United States, of which you were instructed to give me official notice.

My position before the country is well known, admitting neither of disguise nor equivocation. I am the candidate of the American Party, but I see nothing inconsistent with that position, or dishonorable, either to myself or those who may support me, in receiving the votes of all those who, knowing my position, prefer to cast them for me; and I feel peculiarly flattered where it is done as in your case, on the ground of my past official acts. I therefore accept the nomination so generously tendered by the Order of United Americans, and hope they may never have reason to regret this signal proof of confidence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your Friend and Fellow Citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Simeon Baldwin, Erastus Brooks, William Avery, Charles Fish, C. W. Woodward, J. C. Hulse, Samuel Hall, D. L. Northup, John H. Briggs, Frederick M. Butler, John C. Helme, Frederick C. Wagner.

Colonel Benton's Speech in Fremont.

The special correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Fremont, Cedar County, Missouri, on the 12th July, gives the following sketch of Colonel BENTON'S speech in that place:

THE ANTIES.

There was a class of politicians in this State known as the "anties." They took a name which suited them exactly—a name implying malice against one man. Before they came he had heard of but one "anti"—that was anti-christ. The devil was an impartial hater—he hated the whole human race—he hated men, women, and children alike. He did not pick out one man—at least since the time of Job—to hate; but the anties picked out BENTON as the sole object of their hatred, proving themselves worse than the devil. The devil was also the father of lies, but like other great inventors he had been superseded in modern times. He had suffered the fate of other great inventors—the anties had improved upon his invention—they had taken his patent away from him. In times past one of their lies was, that BENTON was a citizen of Virginia. They stuck to that for seven years, their principle being that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. For the next seven years they swore that BENTON was a citizen of Kentucky, and would be seen no more in Missouri. Well! that served its day, and now they swore he was a citizen of Washington, having no pretext for it but that he lived there a year to write his book—a book which would be useful to future generations. Another of their lies was, that BENTON was sick and would not be able to keep his appointments, yet he not only kept his appointments and arrived before the time at every place, but he held meetings by the way. Take a whole cow-pen of those fellows who are lying on BENTON—don't count them, but just measure them—and start them after him on the canvass, and they would be found laid out like milestones along the route. Another of their lies was that he was electioneering for FREMONT. In speaking of the Administration, and their opposition to your Pacific Railroad, he was compelled to refer to FREMONT'S explorations as disproving the report of the Secretary of War, who said the Central route was impracticable, and when BENTON did this they set up the cry that he was electioneering for FREMONT!—so that he could not even call FREMONT to the stand as a witness on behalf of your road, although the exploration cost him nine *thousand dollars. He would only say that he was* opposed to the movements in favor of FREMONT for a whole year before you knew anything about it—before you even thought that FREMONT would be a candidate. Such was the way in which the "anties" lied on BENTON—one lie after another and no end to them. Why did they hate BENTON so? Because he would not trade with them. They wanted to trade with everybody—they were now trying to trade with the Know-Nothings, but he hoped the Know-Nothings were too respectable to have anything to do with them. In several counties they were begging a trade of the Benton men, but they had cheated the latter so often that they would not be listened to. All they wanted was office, and for office they were unfit. They had not a feeling in their gizzards (souls they had not) except for office. They were predatory and unclean birds—prairie hawks flying through the country searching for something to eat. A parcel of them get together and call themselves a convention. They divide the offices, and then go forth among the people styling themselves reg-u-lar nom-i-nees. These regular nominees go forth as missionaries among the people, not to preach the gospel, but to preach lies against BENTON. You will know one of these fellows by certain marks. He has a scrap-book with him filled with scraps from old newspapers, and pasted on with flour, and he has also a pamphlet with a blue or yellow cover, filled with lies. One gentleman (T. L. PRICE) counted the lies in the brimstone-covered pamphlet, and they amounted to one hundred and eight. Citizens! think of that! One hundred and eight lies in the pamphlet which they read against BENTON! Every one of the reg-u-lar nom-i-nees was equipped with this pamphlet and its one hundred and eight lies, and with a scrap-book made from old newspapers. There was a scrap-book manufactory in St. Louis, belonging to the anties, which was at work night and day making this kind of ammunition. Thus equipped, and having the offices divided, and the State carved out into sections, the regular nominees set out on their travels, telling the people they must vote for them under pain of political excommunication. They go out to lasso the people; the regular Democrats [illegible] but the latter are content to get hold by the leg, while the regular nominees throw the lasso around the neck and choke the man. He would not ask if these regular nominees had ever done anything for the good of the State, but he would ask if any one of them had ever proposed a measure for that end, and yet they insisted the people should vote for them or be excommunicated! This was the way in which the anties acted—first lying upon BENTON and then going out among the people as reg-u-lar nom-i-nees, and all for the sake of the offices. These anties were originally the men who left JACKSON and joined CALHOUN at the time of the proclamation. This was the first sloughing off—he used the term known to physicians—from the Democratic Party in Missouri. There was another sloughing off in the time of the gold bill, when TALMADGE of New-York and RIVES of Virginia opposed hard money and the sub-treasury, and went for banks and paper money. At that time SHADRACH PENN, of St. Louis, deserted to TALMADGE and RIVES, and opposed BENTON, and those who went with SHADRACH were called *Softs*, because in favor of soft money in opposition to hard money. These two sloughings off—the nullification and the soft—constituted the anties, but by their ceaseless lying since, they have seduced some good men into their ranks. When a stranger arrived in the State they "set" him, as the dog called the setter finds game for the hunter to shoot, and one after another crowded lies into his ear about BENTON, and it was a miracle if he escaped being perverted. Satan had drawn one-third of Heaven's hosts after him; but in that point, and only in that point had he the advantage of the anties, for though they beat him in malice and in lying, they were not half as successful as he was, as the result of this election would prove. It would be the means of taking the census of the anties and showing how few they were.

BUCHANAN.

BENTON had refused to be a candidate until he saw that a man would be nominated at Cincinnati who would be President of the whole country, not of a section or faction. He had known Mr. BUCHANAN long—they had entered Congress together—and felt assured from his knowledge of his character that he would act for the good of the whole country, if elected; and of his election he felt no earthly doubt. The letter of acceptance confirmed his opinion. In that letter Mr. BUCHANAN pledged himself to use all the powers of the office if he should be elected President, to restore the country to that peace and harmony which existed before the fatal apple of discord—in the shape of a Slavery agitation—had been rolled in among the people. BENTON had used the same language precisely in speaking of the same state of things. He felt satisfied that BUCHANAN would redeem this pledge. His nomination for the Presidency saved the country from a war with England, for if any man identified with the policy of the Administration had been nominated, there was almost a certainty that the quarrel between England and this country would end in blows. It could be seen that BUCHANAN represented the principle of peace and fair dealing in opposition to the rowdyism and filibusterism of the Administration. He would want help. His only danger was that his absence from the country might have prevented him from realizing the depth of the disease and the danger of the crisis. He would want help—in Congress, in the State Governments, in the State Legislatures, and in every branch of the State and Federal organizations. That help should come from the people, for all power emanated from them. He (BENTON) had contradicted several lies against himself—he would now contradict a lie which was circulated against BUCHANAN, and that was that he had said if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. BUCHANAN never said so. Twenty years ago he (BENTON) asked him about that story, and BUCHANAN told him that there was not a word of truth in it. He had never believed it himself, and only inquired that he might have authority for contradicting it.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S geographical position and the central position of the State to which he belonged, were guarantees that he would favor the construction of your railroad to California. That road was in part constructed, and he lived on the verge of it, for it ran by his residence in Pennsylvania—[illegible] by Wheatland—and into Philadelphia. It was therefore his interest to favor the road, and any man's interest was better than his bond. Fears were expressed that the vote of Missouri would be lost to BUCHANAN, as there were two Buchanan electoral tickets in the field. There was no danger. If the other State ticket, which pretended to be for BUCHANAN, got fewer votes than the ticket which was headed by BENTON, let its electoral ticket be withdrawn, and if it got more let it stand, and the original Buchanan electoral ticket would be withdrawn. There was no danger, then, for even if his enemies, who voted seventeen times against him in the Convention, insisted upon keeping their ticket in the field, after they were beaten in August, the people would cry it down, for they would not permit such an outrage to be consummated.

OLD LINE WHIGS.

The Whig Party was dead. It was a national party—a legitimate party. He had great respect for it, and the destruction of the legitimate party was not the least of the evils which this Administration had to answer for. National parties were essential to the common good, and one-idead and sectional parties were dangerous and pernicious. The old Whig and the old Democratic parties aimed at the common good of the country. They were like travelers starting from the same place to go to the same place, taking different roads. They differed only about measures. Both had the Constitution for their guide, and the welfare of the country for their object. But the Whig Party was dead, and the Democratic Party was worn off, for the former was dead with honor and the latter alive but disgraced by this Administration. Here and there on the prairies could be seen a stalwart oak standing alone, its roots far down in the earth, its branches high in the heavens and its trunk firm enough to resist every blast—that was an old Whig standing alone; and the saplings which grew around it, whipping and shaking in every breeze, were the one-idead parties which had recently sprung up. Had CLAY and WEBSTER been now alive, he would be with them, and they with him, in laboring for the restoration of the peace of the country, and bringing it back to the condition in which it was before the Missouri Compromise was repealed. That Compromise won for CLAY the title of the pacificator of his country—a title to which he would have earned a double right did he now live. BENTON could not now see what road lay open to those old oaks of the forest, the followers of CLAY and WEBSTER, but to join the conservative wing of the Democracy and shake hands with him.

Republicanism in Steuben County.

A correspondent, writing from Painted Post, N. Y., says:

"From all I am able to learn regarding this county, (Old Steuben,) you may safely set it down for FREMONT. The Republican grain is here in firm and full. We have to contend with the '*No*' Nothings, there being no Buchananites to speak of—and what few there are openly avow their intention of supporting FREMONT, when they think the State will not go for BUCHANAN. They say there is a great similarity, both in men and principles. Who doubts it?"

Not Cadets Bathing.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Noticing in your columns this morning an article speaking lightly of the discipline enforced at West Point, I beg leave to state that every possible precaution with regard to bathing is taken by the officers in command, there being a strict regulation that no Cadet shall bathe except between the hours of 5 and 7 A. M., (when no boats pass the point,) and after dusk in the evening. The persons seen bathing when the *Armenia* passed were probably workmen and waiters employed on the post.

By publishing the above you will oblige many Cadets now on furlough.

B.

Tom Thumb Robbed—Loss of Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Jewelry.

TOM THUMB'S agent called upon us at a late hour last night, and informed us that the little General had been robbed of all the jewels he had received as presents during the last eight or nine years, and amounting in value to about twenty thousand dollars. They were deposited in a chest near the piano, in the Melodeon Hall, with the intention of exhibiting them to the audience after the General's levee had closed, as is the usual custom—but when the time came for displaying them, it was discovered that they were missing. It is supposed that it was a premeditated robbery, with one or more persons, and who had a woman for an accomplice. The box which contained them was between two and three feet long.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 30th.

YALE COMMENCEMENT.

[illegible]

(Rev. Dr. BACON's.) The order in which the speakers came, and their different subjects, are as follows:

[illegible]

Donald Douglass Shaw	Hamden, N. Y.
Edward Alfred Smith	New York City.
Charles Goodrich Southmayd	New Orleans, La.
Andrew Jackson Steinman	Lancaster, Pa.
John Buffington Stickney	Lynn, Mass.
John Wager Swayne	Columbus, O.
Charles Albert Swift	Warren.
Oliver Starr Taylor	Brookfield.
Edward Cornelius Town	Batavia, Ill.
William Elisha Turner	Northampton, Mass.
Augustus Hall Walker	North Fryeburg, Me.
Edward Ashley Walker	New Haven.
Benjamin Webb	New York City.
James Lyman Whitney	Northampton, Mass.
Timothy Keeler Wilcox	New Haven.
Abab George Wilkinson	Willimantic.
Edward Franklin Williams	Uxbridge, Mass.
John Dunn Wood	New York City.
Samuel Fay Woods	Barre, Mass.
Henry Edgar Wootton	Rockville, Md.
John Hunter Worrall	Montgomery Co., Pa.

DEGREES.

The following degrees were conferred in course: 95 Bachelors of Arts; 50 Masters of Arts; 5 Bachelor of Laws; 17 Doctors Medicine; 12 Bachelors of Philosophy.

The following Honorary degrees were also conferred:

M. A. ad eundem—F. W. Geissenhainer of the New-York University; Rev. Abner? B. Shears, of Trinity Coll. *A. B.*—Edward Chester.

M. A.—Rev. William Bird, Syria; Charles Ferdinand Dowd, Waterbury; Seth Hastings Grant, New-York; James Morris Whiton, Sen., Boston.

M. D.—at the recommendation of the Connecticut Medical Society—J. A. Tomlinson, Barrowsburg, Ky.; Gilman Kimball, Lowell, Mass.; Chester Hamlin, Conn.

LL. D.—Wm. Hungerford, Hartford; Hon. Charles Sumner.

The degree of M. A. was conferred upon the following persons in course, chiefly of the Class of 1853:

William Lang Williamson, Thomas F. Davies, Robert McCurdy Lord, George Arnold, (1850,) Samuel Mills Capron, Jacob L. Ponitmand?, Andrew Cheever Dulles, Francis Wharton, (1839,) Jacob E. Goodrich, Luther C. Farbox?, James W. Hough, William Pope Alkin, Salathiel Harrison Tobey, Alexander D. Stowell, Dolphe? A. Goddard, Edward P. Bradstreet, William S. Denniston, Samuel S. Spencer, Austin Hart, Hiram Bingham, William R. Webb, Jacob McCormick, Henry T. Hoyt, Geo. Washburn Smalley, Andrew D. White, Benjamin K. Phelps, William H. Gleason, Theodore J. Holmes, John C. Douglass, Albert Webb Bishop, Henry G. Robinson, Charles L. Thomas, Abner L. Train, Asa H. Woodward, Edward Woodruff Seymour, Charles W. Bunn?, Henry P. Stearns, Cornelius Hidgon?, Jas. W. Slachly?, Joshua Anderson, Francis W. Fellowes, Lynde Alexander Catlin, John H. Douglas, Oliver B. Cobb, Augustine Hart, Hudson Burr, Edward Harland, Joseph Warren.

Candidates for degree Phil. B.—Matthew? Watson?, J. H. Brinton, Henry M. Seeley, Geo. B. Fuller?, Gideon H. Candee, Isidor Plata?, A. Boisblanc?, Louis Williams, N. S. Bronson, Erastus Lyman De Forest, Louis P. Marchesi?, Geo. W. Lyle?.

Candidates for LL. D.—Oliver P. Shiras, Geo. Ruggles Gold, Louis Beach, Jesse H. Goss, Frederic W. Geissenhainer.

M. D.—Leonard W. Bacon, William Bissell, George B. Bouton, C. M. Bronson, Edward Bulkley, Luther G. Cox, W. Dunning, Henry L. Fitch, Richard Foote, Joseph E. French, Elijah Gregory, Cyrus B. Newton, H. W. Painter, Stephen F. Pomeroy, James A. Richards, Christopher D. [illegible]

[illegible]

discussed five inducements that animate human studies: 1. Money. 2. Love of Fame. 3. Loyalty to Ideas. 4. Love of Man. 5. Discipleship with Christ. The discussion was able, discriminating and exhaustive. Professor HUNTINGTON is now attracting much attention from the religious public in New-England. He preaches so much like Paul that critics are puzzled to know where to class him among modern theologians. He evidently follows no master but Christ, and intends to preach the truth as it is revealed in the Bible, irrespective of creed, cliques and parties. He is an earnest and true man, speaking always under a high sense of his responsibility, and sincerely aiming to preach the truth as it is in Jesus. He is subjected to severe criticism from all parties; but he pursues the even tenor of his way apparently unconcerned about the result.

E. D. S.

NEWPORT.

The Accident to the Steamer Empire State—Alarm of the Visitors at Newport—Exemplary Management of Capt. Brayton—Gayeties of the Hotels—Jealousies and Feuds—Steam Calliope—Fishing.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

The accident to the steamer *Empire State* off Point Judith, on Saturday night, just after leaving Newport, startled the community, interfering, somewhat, with the devotion of the church-goers on Sunday.

The report of the damage to the passengers was highly exaggerated by rumor, and it was not until to-day, on the return of some of the passengers that the true state of the case became correctly understood.

From one of the passengers, who took pains to acquaint himself with the facts and circumstances of the accident, we have received a minute narrative, which we venture to publish.

Our informant was standing by the pilot's office, where Capt. BRAYTON was, when the explosion happened. Immediately Capt. BRAYTON hastened to the lower deck—where, finding the steam and smoke and coal gas impervious and scalding, the lights extinguished, the deck passengers in confusion, and the cause of the trouble involved in mystery, he calmly and quietly gave orders to affix the hose to the forward pumps, to be in readiness to extinguish fire, if danger should so require. This order was carried out by the mate and crew with as much celerity and quiet as though the steamer had been fastened to her moorings. Lanterns were procured; when the captain, with his aids, penetrated the steam and smoke to ascertain the damage to the lives intrusted to his care.

When he had ascertained that the danger was past, he pushed his way on the outer guards to the ladies' saloon, where he succeeded in allaying the terror that inspired the female passengers there; thence he mounted to the state-room gallery, where men and women were in consternation—some with life-preservers on, some half dressed and frantic. He went through the entire gallery, giving assurance that the peril to those who were unhurt was entirely gone, and that the boat was not on fire.

By this time the lights were rekindled, and the sufferers were, one by one, brought upon the state-room floor. A servant was detached to wait upon each one, and to minister to his comfort. In this benevolent work, the stewardess, (familiarly known by her odd name, "*Miss Shad*,") was preëminently useful—now here, now there, tearing strips for bandages, reducing the blisters which frightfully covered the face and hands of some of the sufferers, cheering all with her encouraging tones, and showing her sympathy by her works. She won the testimonial of all the passengers, and has received from them a solid memorial of their gratitude.

While these remedial measures were in execution, Capt. BRAYTON had cast anchor with forty-five fathoms of chain, and finding that the other boiler was sound and uninjured, the fire was lighted and steam was got up, while the crew were heaving at the windlass to get under way back to Fall River. The anchor was foul, probably under a rock at the bottom; but that obstacle was not discovered until the anchor was raised and found to be snapped and broken. The fluke and a part of the shoulder of the anchor may be discovered at this moment, by diligent searches, at the bottom of the coast off Point Judith.

The steamer was headed for Fall River, where she arrived in three hours, or about 1 or 2 o'clock. In fifteen minutes afterward, a physician appeared and in less than thirty minutes every physician in town was on board. This celerity was the result of Capt. BRAYTON's forecast in dispatching messengers severally to each one. Mr. BRYDEN?, his wife, daughters and household obeyed the summons sent to them. And not an half hour had elapsed, until every alleviation which kindness and skill could bestow, was ministered to the sufferers.

The cause of the accident was found to be the explosion of the steam chest, a reservoir that supplies the cylinders of the engine, and which in this boat was inside of the boiler itself. If the doors of the furnace had been open, the steam must have escaped through them and scattered the live coals over the vessel. But, the doors being shut, the only avenue for the escaping steam was through the fire and the grate, to the space underneath the cast-iron floor, where the fireman stood to feed the furnaces. This space was the channel for the air from the blower to the grate. The boilers were only two years old, and constructed after a new patent, supposed by the Fall River Company to be substantial and excellent. The amount of steam pressure was a head of twenty-seven inches, while the working power was fixed by the New-York Inspector at thirty-seven inches.

On no occasion like this melancholy affair, has it come to our knowledge, when the remedies were so speedily, so efficiently, and so quietly applied, redounding honor and praise to Capt. BRAYTON and his corps of officers and men.

The gayeties which are so prominent an item, theoretically at least, at this watering place, seem but struggling into existence as yet; though a forced hop bloomed in the social hot-house of the Ocean on the 28th. The Atlantic had already led the season with an encouraging and almost brilliant affair; but at the Ocean, on Monday night, (if a brief pun be excusable,) "hop told a flattering tale," for although the walls were promiscuously frescoed with the first beauty of the land, there was but little dancing, and our American types of handsome form were forced to forego their natural and cunning grace of motion.

The aspirations of all people are for rain; and numerous are the bowling parties, which, having been marked for the first wet day, have sublimed into thinnest speculations. Gentlemen who are fond of chowder and champagne upon this stern and rock-bound coast, but who have complexions to sustain, or who prefer immolation on some other shrine than the [illegible], now spend the stagnant day in ennui at home—[illegible] *fugit*. In truth, the stimulating effect of a vertical Phœbus upon the sea is so great that already one uses the expression—"he has taken a trifle too much chowder." Newport is responsible for a particular interpretation of that delicate insinuation.

The famous and peculiar steam-organ occupies the wrapt attention of lazy listeners frequently here. When first heard, the all-pervading sound excites a curious surprise, and its unfortunate resemblance to a [illegible] hand-organ has caused the fruitless fatigue of many a John and Mary who has been sent primed with [illegible] sixpences to set off the itinerant grinder. There is a queer ventriloquism about it which makes one fancy the music in one's own vest-pocket, though the instrument be ten miles up the river. Called by its inventor (who is, of course, a live Yankee,) the "Steam Calliope," [illegible]

[illegible] with an ingenuity [illegible] of the [illegible] at the Atlantic, and have erected the classical [illegible] into "Call-i-ope," with some vague notions of its being used perhaps as an awakener of [illegible] passengers.

Speaking of this queer invention, the mind wanders naturally to the other [illegible] of [illegible] talent which it befalls one to meet in Newport. Not the least amusing of these unquiet contrivances to kill time or labor, is an absurd and provincial "huff" or disagreement between the guests of certain hotels—a little [illegible] to all appearances, but which goes further towards crippling the harmony of Newport nature than the Calliope, for though opinion is divided upon the melodious merits of the latter, still it affords a notable source of amicable discussion which never degenerates into uncharitableness. But, alas! upon the subject of the "huff" [illegible] *prononcé*, and none but the most [illegible] [illegible] are allowed to occupy neutral ground.

Whether it is on account of the physically warm weather that they have found it necessary to fly to a spiritual coolness, or whether it be, as one might shrewdly suspect, a nest-egg for conversation to begin upon, it is perhaps impossible to say. But certain it is, that the Bellevue pouts at the Fillmore, and the Fillmore makes faces at the Bellevue in the most inhuman manner. These two beautiful and aristocratic houses, bowered together in the shadiest spot consecrate to hotels in Newport, and so close to each other, (for "it is but a step from the ridiculous to the ridiculous,") ought to be one and inseparable, and allow their party spirit to exhale in joyous interchange of hops, rather than in cruel exacerbations. At least they might garner up their wicked feelings for explosion in New-York, where perhaps they will be more acceptable, and certainly more excusable.

The Fillmore, a new and distingué house, appears "*en hop debutant*" on Thursday, Aug. 1, when the promise of its successful receptions will, we doubt not, be ably and amply fulfilled. The houses are nearly all full, and one notices, at the receptions and afternoon rides, many New-York, Washington and Philadelphia belles, blondes, brunettes, and (to pursue the alliteration) brilliantly beautiful. Fishing, that is, true fishing, (not chowdering,) is always almost a conversable topic, but the sun is so hot and the sea so calm, that one only seems to "drift in painted ships on painted oceans," and the most enterprising piscatores and correspondents can drop only an occasional line.

Yours truly,

MIZPAH.

THE LAKE GEORGE DISASTER.

Burning of the John Jay—Letter from a Passenger.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have already received telegraphic accounts of the dreadful calamity which occurred on Lake George on Tuesday last; but I may perhaps be permitted to add such facts as came under my own observation, having been a passenger on board the *John Jay* at the time of the disaster.

The *Jay* left her wharf, at the upper end of the lake, near Ticonderoga, a few minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening, with 70 passengers on board. Her regular time of leaving was 4½ or 5 P. M.; but on this day she was delayed by the slow arrival of the passengers from Lake Champlain, the stage-lines finding it a matter of much difficulty to provide suitable accommodations for those who proposed to take the Lake George route. The stages made several trips, and after a considerable delay the passengers were all received on board, and the boat left her moorings and steamed down the lake at a high rate of speed. We had been under way but a short time, and had proceeded perhaps ten miles, when those of us who were sitting near the gangway observed a dense cloud of smoke rising from the vicinity of the engine-room. The cry immediately arose, "The boat is on fire!" and dreadful consternation prevailed. The alarm appears to have been communicated to the passengers on the promenade deck at about the same instant that one on the lower deck discovered the signs of a fire. There was an instantaneous and indiscriminate scramble on the part of the crew and passengers alike, for places of safety. I held my position near the door of the lower saloon for a few seconds, uncertain which way to turn for security, and while I was still hesitating, I saw Capt. GALE rushing up the stairway which led to the upper deck, and heard him assuring the passengers that there was no cause for alarm. The flames now burst out from the body of dense black smoke, and I made my way as best I could to the guards of the boat, determining to climb to the promenade deck and get upon the forward deck from that point. In this effort I succeeded without difficulty. On reaching the promenade deck, a terrible scene presented itself. The flames had already rushed aft, and were coming faster and faster, driven backward by the current of air which was caused by the motion of the boat. The passengers who had been seated on the after part of the promenade deck were making their way forward, passing amidships of the *Jay*, through columns of smoke which began to puff out from about the smoke-stacks. But so far as I could see, there was little difficulty in passing from one end of the boat to the other, along the promenade deck. No effort was made by the Captain or crew, during all this time, to check the progress of the flames, or to lower the life-boat which hung from the derrick at the side of the boat. The only act which seemed to indicate that any person held command of the vessel was the heading of the boat for the shore, which was done two or three minutes after the fire was discovered and the alarm raised. The Captain displayed a forgetfulness of the responsibilities of his position which tended to increase rather than allay the excitement among the passengers, and with the exception of a single member of the crew, who rushed [illegible] with two pails of water. No one attached [illegible] any measures whatever for saving life. The [illegible] the boat, however, having once been turned [illegible], we neared land rapidly, having [illegible] half a mile from shore when the fire [illegible]. Had the passengers whose lives were lost [illegible] on board till the boat reached the shore, where she finally beached, I make no doubt that all would have been saved. It was, however, impossible to prevent a panic, especially when it was ascertained how totally destitute the *Jay* was of appliances for saving life. Of life-preservers there were perhaps two dozen on board, but not one of them was serviceable. I noticed a number of gentlemen who attempted to inflate these life-preservers, but always without effect; the air escaping from them as rapidly as it was blown in.

An attempt was made by Mr. T. C. THWING, of Boston, to get out the life-boat, but he was compelled to abandon the effort, and the boat was destroyed by the flames where she hung.

It was now (at 7 o'clock) about a quarter of an hour since the flames were first observed. The boat had nearly reached the shore. The passengers had clustered in the bow of the steamer. I had followed the example of the others and had leaped from the promenade deck to the lower deck forward; and in the narrow space between the guards we stood, with the fire roaring behind us, the stern of the boat wrapped in flame and smoke [illegible] and horror blanching the faces of the crowd who anxiously awaited their fate. It was a dreadful picture—I hope never to look upon its like again. Men, women and children, not knowing but the next moment would be their last,—an [illegible] commander, who was about wringing his hands and doing nothing,—the life-preservers [illegible]

[illegible] with pale faces and compressed lips, watching the progress of the flames, and looking about for the means of escape when the boat should reach the shore,—women, young and fair, gathered around their protectors, and asking piteously, "Is there no way to be saved?" It is a picture to which neither words nor pencil could do justice; I shall not attempt a description of it.

The party of Mr. THWING, of Boston, consisted of two or three gentlemen and several ladies. Mrs. THWING and her sister, Mrs. [illegible], of New-York, were lost, with three others, whose names you have already published. It is probable that their lives were sacrificed in the attempt to reach the shore before the boat had swung into shoal-water. Had the life-boat been lowered the instant after the fire was discovered, not a single life would have been lost. The ladies struggled in the water, unable to swim, and before assistance could reach them had sunk for the last time. I believe it to be the unanimous conviction of the survivors that all would have been saved had the boat been launched.

On reaching the shore, I found the Engineer of the boat, and entered into conversation with him. On inquiring the cause of the accident, I received for reply that "it was all owing to that old [illegible] on the smoke-stack; it stopped the draft, and forced the flame out of the furnace doors," and it appears the man himself had a narrow escape. It is acknowledged that the furnaces were fired up with pitch-pine, and hence the rapidity of the fire after it was once started. The flues must have been filled with soot, and the Engineer admitted that the boat was driven at a rate of speed much above the usual average. We were behind time, as I have before stated, when we left the *Jay's* landing, and the Captain gave orders to push the boat ahead. It is said that he told the Engineer that the time should be made by a certain hour, but that the man remonstrated, and held that it would be impossible to accomplish this trip in the space of time designated, and that if it was done in one hour longer than that the boat would go well. For the correctness of this statement I do not vouch; I did not hear the conversation, but that it was substantially as narrated I am confidently assured. In my judgment, the cause of the disaster is to be attributed to the miserable inefficiency of the persons in charge of the steamer, and the loss of life is chargeable to the neglect of the owners of the line, in failing to provide the appliances which accidents may render indispensable to the salvation of life.

But the melancholy scenes did not end here. We had scarcely reached the shore, when the baggage which had been rescued from the wreck was seized upon by a gang of harpies, who took articles of apparel which happened to suit their fancy, and appropriated them without ceremony to their own uses. That such things could be in the presence of *the dead*, is more than I am able to understand.

The kind reception of the passengers in the house of Mr. GARFIELD merits the warmest encomium. Nothing could have been more cordial than the sympathy and aid bestowed by this family. Their entire premises were placed at our disposal, and the best the house afforded was freely ours. The bodies of the dead were taken from the water and conveyed to this house. It is the only residence for some distance along the bank of the Lake. Let us hope it will never again be made the scene of a similar spectacle of woe and sadness.

Yours, truly,

A PASSENGER ON THE JOHN JAY.

Another passenger narrates the following touching incident:

"Mrs. THWING, who was lost, was the mother of a noble little boy, who was traveling with her. They rode in the coach with me from lake to lake. The bright sayings of the dear little fellow made many inquire his age. How proudly the fond mother glanced at her darling boy as he told his years. A gentleman remarked that little WALTER had a fine head. 'We hope,' said the doting parent, 'that there's something in it, for we have taken great care in his training.' Too sadly were her words verified. When the little sufferer had got safe to shore from the wreck, he saw his helpless mother floating beneath the surface of the water; he sprang to save her but was held by those whose feeble arms were as helpless as his own. He then knelt upon the stones and poured forth such a fervent prayer to God to save his poor mother; but no, her doom was sealed, and she is now an angel in Heaven. Her widowed husband and orphan child have gone to their desolate hearth, followed by the remains of her who had made their home the happiest spot on earth."

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the following in relation to the disaster:

The flames were kept in subjection for a little while, but it soon became apparent that they could not be subdued. The boat, when the danger appeared imminent, was headed toward the shore in the neighborhood of GARFIELD's, but it being a rocky bottom, she struck, and was driven back by the concussion, almost upsetting by the rebound.

It was at this time, it is supposed, that those who were drowned, were either thrown or jumped overboard. And those who remained on the boat—about eighty in number—were in the highest state of excitement. The flames were spreading rapidly, and the passengers were rushing in various directions to escape them. It was impossible to preserve anything like order, and as the tiller-ropes had been burnt off, the boat became unmanageable. A few leaped overboard with chairs, and other floating material, and were rescued.

Disastrous Gale on the Coast of Labrador.

By the Cape Cod Marine Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 30.

Letters from Captain HENRY COOK, master of schooner *Louisa* of Provincetown, state that a severe hurricane was experienced at Green Island on the first of July, in which his vessel and the brig *Samuel Cook*, Capt. THURSTON, of Provincetown, went ashore and were lost, together with many other vessels whose names are not given. Twenty-nine vessels out of a fleet of thirty went ashore and were lost, and at the date of the letter, there were three hundred and fifty-four wrecked seamen on the Island, sheltered in tents.

At Dog Island, three vessels were lost, and the crews all perished. There was insurance for eight thousand dollars at the Atlantic Mutual office in Provincetown, on the *Samuel Cook* and *Louisa*. Probably a vessel will be sent to the assistance of the shipwrecked men.

Captain COOK gives the names of none of the vessels wrecked at Green Island, except the two above reported. He says the whole Island was strewed with wrecks and merchandise, and it was impossible to hire the residents to aid in saving property, as they thought it would be sold at auction, and they could buy at their own price.

[By the steamer *Arabia* arrived at this port, we have received the following additional particulars:]

The schooner *Romp*, (of Tremont, Maine, (S. MAYO, master, from New-York *via* Battle Harbor, Labrador, arrived in the Strait of Canso, having deviated from his voyage from motives of humanity. He makes his protest accordingly, stating that he left Battle Harbor July 7, and when off Green Island saw several American flags of distress hoisted, and stood in. Shortly afterwards was boarded by Capt. MANCHESTER, of schooner *Enchantress*, and Capt. BUNKER, of schooner *Volunteer*, who informed him that thirty-one fishing vessels, American and English, had been cast away on the island within half a mile, on the night of July 1, and that the crews were all on the island in a destitute condition, there being no inhabitants or houses on said island, and begged Capt. MAYO to remain with the vessel near the island until some portion of the wrecked property could be received and the opportunity offered to ship the several crews on board the *Romp*, as in case none of the wrecks could be repaired, the crews of the wrecked vessels, 352 men in all, might perish for want of shelter and provisions.

The *Romp* brought 81 of the wrecked seamen—the remainder were following in other vessels.

The following is a list of the American vessels lost: Brig *Samuel Cook*, of Provincetown; schooner *Congress*, of Plymouth; schooner *Louisa*, of Provincetown; *Enchantress*, of Mount Desert; *Volunteer*, of Tremont, Maine; *Daniel Webster*, of Lubec; and brig *August*, of Kingston, Massachusetts. The vessel that rode out the gale was the *General Warren*, of Provincetown.

The Buffalo *Commercial* announces the death of Capt. BILLY [illegible], the earliest comer to Buffalo, and, at the time of his demise, the oldest in years of all the old settlers. Capt. BILLY [illegible] died at the advanced age of eighty-four. For something like half a century Capt. [illegible] has resided in Buffalo and its neighborhood, and he clung to the land of his choice with earnest and lasting affection.

The Richmond *Whig* says: A general alarm from the mountains to the seaboard is felt for the corn crop. The rains have been partial and limited in quantity, the chinch bug universal, and like the sand of the sea-shore for numbers. Many corn fields are entirely destroyed by them. Already, and [illegible]

[illegible]

modest and unassuming youth, if his life should be spared, would, in due time, carve out for himself a distinguished position among the savans of the age." Yes, and among the statesmen, too.

There have been rumors of a coalition between the Fremont and Fillmore men of Pennsylvania, on one electoral ticket, each vote to be indorsed either FILLMORE or FREMONT, and the candidate obtaining the highest vote to be the choice of the electors. At a meeting of the American City and County Convention of Philadelphia, to elect delegates to the Pennsylvania American State Convention, it was unanimously voted to instruct the delegates not to assent to any such arrangement.

Col. E. D. TAYLOR, of [illegible], Ill., who has been well known, for nearly forty years past, as a firm, consistent Democrat, enjoying the confidence of the people when he represented them in the State Legislature, and of a Democratic Administration while holding office under the General Government, made a speech in Marshall, on the 12th inst., in favor of FREMONT, [illegible], and reform.

We learn that the prospects of FREMONT in Darke County, Ohio, are cheering. [illegible] and PETER ODLIN, of Dayton, addressed a very large meeting at Greenville, the county seat, Thursday afternoon. Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], of Dayton, spoke at the village of Dallas, in the northern part of the county; about 1,500 people were present. Thursday evening Mr. [illegible] spoke to about 500 at Union.

The Hon. E. C. CABELL, of Florida, has addressed a letter to each of the Buchanan and Fillmore electors of that State, asking them, whether they would not vote for the Presidential candidate of the opposite party—BUCHANAN or FILLMORE, as the case may be—if they could thereby defeat the election of FREMONT, or prevent the election from going into the House of Representatives.

The Cecil *Democrat* states that the Republicans have determined to run an electoral ticket in Maryland, and that FRANCIS P. BLAIR is to be one of the electors at large. There will be tickets for this party in at least three of the Southern States, viz: Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Texas may yet be added to the list, as the German vote is there very strong.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Courier*, a German Buchanan paper, has been discontinued for want of patronage, the Germans in that quarter all going for FREMONT. The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* has thus been left the only German daily in all Ohio that supports BUCHANAN. All the others go for the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains.

A correspondent from Pleasant Hill, [illegible] County, Ohio, writes there will not be more than ten votes polled in that place for BUCHANAN, and not one for FILLMORE. The prospects in the adjoining townships is about the same as in this.

A TREASONABLE HEN.—The *State of Maine* says: "Our old hen was put to set on thirty-one [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for One Shilling a week. Single [illegible]. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a [illegible].

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] the same terms as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, [illegible] for Single Copies. Twenty-five [illegible] DOLLARS to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible].

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Mail steamer, [illegible] in wrappers, [illegible] Copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship *Ericsson*, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock this morning. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate, yesterday, the memorial of Lieut. BARTLETT, relative to the action of the Naval Board in his case, was presented. It was ordered printed. Petitions were presented from citizens of Michigan, for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire as to the expediency of requiring the fire-rooms of steam vessels to be made fire-proof. The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs was then considered. In the House, Mr. BOYCE presented the certificate of the Governor of South Carolina that PRESTON S. BROOKS was reelected to Congress, and that individual then advanced to the Chair and took the customary oath to support the Constitution. Consideration of the Kansas contested election case was then resumed, and the Clerk finished the reading of Mr. REEDER's statement. Mr. WHITFIELD followed in reply. The first resolution of the Committee on Election, that Mr. WHITFIELD was not entitled to the seat, was adopted, 110 against 92. The second resolution, that Mr. REEDER be admitted to the seat, was rejected, 113 against 88—the House thus declaring against the claims of both gentlemen.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 30th ult. contains the particulars of a duel between Col. CUNNINGHAM, editor of the *Evening News*, and Mr. [illegible], editor of the *Standard*. Mr. TABER, editor of the *Mercury*, was one of the seconds. The parties met on the 30th ult., exchanged shots without doing any injury, and then were reconciled.

The Fusion of Hards and Softs.

Who has failed to commiserate the woe-begone wonder of the well-meaning but obtuse policeman, whose zeal in separating a couple he supposed to be fighting, was cooled by the information that what he had mistaken for a "clinch," was only an embrace? In like manner the "Hards" and the "Softs" have undergone their [illegible]. The word *beating*, in connection with the tender unison of their throbbing hearts, has been suggestive of unpleasant pugnacious remembrances, and the public has started at the "science" displayed in sundry of the fraternal attitudes of Delegates; but the deed is, nevertheless, done, the bonds are signed, "all animosities and divisions of the past have been buried"—in a resolution—and "the Democrats of New-York, united in heart and action, harmonized in sentiment, and consolidated in organization, are about to restore that brilliant period" when Van Burenites did not grudge a share of the spoils to the followers of DANIEL S. DICKINSON. Judge BEARDSLEY and PETER CAGGER ate corn out of the same crib, and Slavery resolutions meant anything and everything according to the localities to which they were to be submitted. *It is to be hoped that every one has perused* with care the proceedings of the two Conventions, which finally sat side by side, that met at Syracuse on Wednesday last. They are important, as defining the verbal basis upon which the coming campaign is to be fought by the Democracy; and instructive, as showing the irreconcilable hostility to each other of those who now profess to be friends. Hunkers and Barnburners, Hards and Softs, Adamantines and Van Burenites are, in reality, as distinct, bitter, irreconcilable, as they were on the day when Mr. MARCY was appointed Secretary of State, or when Judge BRONSON resigned the office of Collector of the port of New-York.

It cannot be said that fangs were inserted by the rival delegates, in their recent proceedings—both parties were under the control of too powerful a necessity;—but there was enough snarling to show that the luxury of a *bite* was ardently wished for. A few of the displays made were in the highest degree amusing. When the period had arrived for nominating an electoral ticket, Judge BEARDSLEY rose and moved "that the Convention proceed to nominate two electors of the State at large." He did so, he said, "with the purpose of nominating one, in the expectation that the other would be nominated by the gentleman from New-York who had previously moved in the matter," *i. e.*, Mr. COCHRANE. Little could the latter gentleman dream that this was intended by the Judge for his part of the "embrace!" He could not know that the sturdy old Adamantine, in order to expiate all the jealousies of his political life, intended to nominate *a Soft!* So, indignant at a supposed insult, up Mr. COCHRANE rose. He "rose to a point of order." "He considered the motion of the gentleman from Oneida [illegible], and made in a *cold-hearted manner*; yet, for the good of the great Democratic Party, he would waive the point of order until after the electors of the State at large were chosen." Imagine his consternation when, after this tirade, Judge BEARDSLEY again took the floor, and nominated ADDISON GARDINER (a *Soft*) for one of the electors at large. An affecting scene, *of course*, followed. Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD rose and said that "in *the same spirit*" which had actuated Mr. BEARDSLEY in nominating Mr. GARDINER, he nominated DAVID L. SEYMOUR, (a Hard.) Uproarious applause! Tears of emotion on the part of the *very* Soft! A general remembrance of a like scene of fraternization recorded in the proceedings of the Club of which Mr. Pickwick is recorded to have been President!

The resolutions of the Syracuse Convention are nearly, though not quite, what might have been expected. The three first are clap-trap, relative to "Union," "BUCHANAN," and the glorious Democracy. The entire surrender to the Barnburners of the descendants of the Hunkers, upon the question of "public works," was not to be looked for. The *words* of the fourth resolution may therefore be made to signify that general opposition to "extravagance" in expending the public moneys, which the *Republican* party especially contends for; but it is meant to satisfy the Anti-Canal enlargement party, without trenching upon the interests of their opponents. Resolution five compresses, with no small ingenuity, a greater amount of abuse of the rivals of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency, than might generally be supposed possible in so limited a number of words. The sixth resolution, which relates to Slavery and the Kansas Bill, we shall give entire. It reads as follows:

> "*Resolved*, That we repel and deny every charge that tends to asperse the national character of the Democratic Party, by attributing to it sectional positions, *either Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery in character*; that we point to the entire unanimity of the Democratic Senators of Congress in the votes upon the passage of the bill for the pacification of the difficulties of Kansas, as timely and gratifying proof of the unity of principle that actuates the Democratic Party in regard to the practical treatment of Territorial questions; that the wise and just provisions contained therein to secure the people a free, fair and untrameled expression and fulfillment of their wishes in regard to the form of institutions which they may choose to adopt, should command the entire approval of the patriotic citizens of all parties; and that the opposition with which this beneficent measure is met by political leaders, proves them more intent upon making political capital out of exciting difficulties than contributing to their removal by prudent and efficient legislation."

That is, the principle of Territorial Sovereignty may mean "Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery," just as people please. We have fully discussed the fallacy of this doctrine in former articles. The Kansas-Nebraska bill as interpreted by the South, viz.: that *the Territories*, under the Constitution of the United States, cannot exclude Slavery, is the tacitly received view of the whole Democratic Party, and will, ere long, be one of its declared doctrines. The seventh resolution speaks for itself. It says:

> "*Resolved*, That the recent decision of the Court and the public sentiment of the State, vindicating the constitution and rights of the citizen against the summary and inquisitorial provisions of the coercive temperance act, is evidence of the justice of the course of the Democracy of this State in opposition to that measure, and that while we regard the cause of public morality worthy the most earnest solicitude of government, we believe that it can never be subserved by the disregard of the practical rights of the citizen or the sacred obligations of the constitution."

This is the highest "open" bid yet for the votes of those who are opposed to legislation on the subject of Temperance. The resolutions close with a general glorification of the Democratic nominees for State offices.

The Syracuse nominee for Governor, AMASA J. PARKER, is a Soft-Shell Democrat, and has been a member of Congress and a Judge of the Supreme Court. He is personally *little known*, but is a respectable gentleman and represents the interests of the Central Road. Judge VANDERBILT, of Kings County, on the ticket for *Lieutenant-Governor*, is a Hard-Shell, as is H. G. WARNER, of Monroe, nominee for the office of Clerk of Appeals. JOHN L. RUSSELL, of St. Lawrence, for Canal Commissioner, and MAT. BRENNAN, of the Tombs, for State Prison Inspector, are both Softs. Three Softs to two Hards, and the Softs have got the principal nomination. The victory, *this time, has* been, on the whole, with the Soft-Shell section of the Democratic Party. This is clear both from the tone of the *resolutions and the manner* in which the proceedings were conducted. The "glorious Summer" of Democratic discontent has, nevertheless, commenced, and bids fair to continue until November. The fraternizations of 1852 ended, it may be remembered, by AUGUSTUS SCHELL's head *being broken by the Softs*, and by the *grand triumph of disorder*, later in the year, at Syracuse, when the Hards set up in business for themselves, and created the division which is now healed for a short——"*forever*."

Cleaning the Gutters.

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps having neglected the most essential part of his duty, that of cleansing the street-gutters of their disease-breeding impurities, the Board of Health made application to the Croton Aqueduct Board for permission to flood the streets with Croton water, nightly, for the purpose of washing away the filth which our incompetent and neglectful Commissioner allows to accumulate to the great detriment and danger of the City. The object of the Board of Health was a praiseworthy one, but the better way of securing their end would have been to take the Street-Cleaning Department in hand and compel it to perform the work for which such abundant means have been placed at its disposal. The appropriations for street-cleaning, we understand, are nearly all expended, and, in a few days, the duty will devolve upon the Health Commissioners of again taking the streets under their charge and seeing them properly attended to. As for washing the gutter with a small rivulet of Croton water, we do not believe in the possibility of any good being accomplished in that way. Nothing short of a torrent, like the rapids of the Niagara, would do any good; and a very serious objection to this method is the entire waste of valuable manure which would be the consequence. Nothing more is needed to keep the gutters clean than those old-fashioned and simple implements, a stiff broom and a shovel; they are the most efficient, economical and easily commanded of all the means requisite for the purification of our streets, and without them the Croton water, though the streets were flooded with it, would be of little avail.

Yesterday the Croton Aqueduct Board returned an answer to the Health Commissioners, denying their request, and stating very good reasons for their refusal; such a waste of water as was demanded would be a most hazardous experiment, and would so materially reduce the supply of water in the reservoirs, as to give rise to the most serious apprehensions in the event of a great fire. Nothing now remains, but for the Health Commissioners to trust to the broom and the shovel, for it cannot be supposed that the streets are to be left to the negligence of Commissioner EBLING during the dangerous month of August.

Toombs upon Disunion.

It is to be lamented that Mr. FILLMORE's friends did not obtain a copyright for that neat little disunion sentiment of his at Albany. Mr. BUCHANAN has already borrowed, revised, and reissued it. Mr. TOOMBS also adds to its circulation in an epistolary form by repeating it to a friend at Athens, Ga., for publication in the New-York *Herald*. So far, therefore, from enuring wholly to the advantage of the exceedingly ingenious and conservative inventor, it will count in roundly for the Pro-Slavery Democracy at the South, who will not fail to see all its efficacy. Here is the letter of Mr. TOOMBS, short, keen, epigrammatic, like various others of his sayings, daily repeated by Southern fire-eaters and Northern fire-worshipers:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 8, 1856.
>
> DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 1st inst., together with its inclosures. Your letter to the London *Times* has become unnecessary, as you will perceive from the present state of the questions discussed, and, besides, it is altogether too complimentary to me for me to have any agency in sending it. As I supposed, when I wrote you, public opinion in England is right in regard to our difficulties, and has made itself felt in Parliament, and even the great Thunderer (the *Times*) feels and bows to it. *Our danger is not from abroad, it is at home. The election of Fremont would be the end of the Union, and ought to be. The object of Fremont's friends is the conquest of the South. I am content that they shall own us when they conquer us, but not before.* Respectfully yours, R. TOOMBS.

Now, fortunately, we have known something before of Senator TOOMBS. His light was not beneath a bushel throughout the wild controversy which the Compromise Measures of 1850 laid to rest. Language like the above composed at that time the staple of his oratory, the zest of his after-dinner and tea-table confidences, the woof, in fact, of his whole life and conversation. He talked just so during the struggle which placed Mr. WINTHROP in the Chair of the House, in December, 1849:

> "I do not hesitate to avow before this House and the country, and in the presence of the living God, that if by your legislation you seek to drive us from the Territories of California and New-Mexico, purchased by the common blood and treasure of the whole people, and to abolish Slavery in this District, thereby attempting to fix a national degradation upon half the States of this Confederacy, I AM FOR DISUNION: *and if my physical courage be equal to the maintenance of my convictions of right and duty*, I WILL DEVOTE ALL I AM AND ALL I HAVE ON EARTH TO ITS CONSUMMATION."

And a little further on:

> "Refuse them, [the demands of the Southern fire-eaters for the admission of Slavery into *all* the Territories,] and as far as I am concerned, LET DISCORD REIGN FOREVER!"

It is worthy of remark that, after these emphatic and alarming declarations, the Union still subsists, and Mr. TOOMBS occupies an easy chair in the Federal Senate, as if the contingencies upon which he predicated dissolution had not occurred. There is but one solution to the problem. Men like Mr. TOOMBS have little or no weight with the public opinion of the South. Throughout the controversy to which we have referred he and his colleague, Mr. STEPHENS, stood alone in their extreme sentiments. The handful of fillibusters, in whose keeping is whatever conscience Mr. BUCHANAN may be supposed to have, are equally devoid of influence with the great body of Southern people, else had their designs upon Cuba found encouragement and success years ago. These, with such presses as the Richmond *Enquirer*, are the assumed spokesmen of this Southern treason, and what authority they have for the speech we may judge from the history of previous empty threatenings of the same character, with which the protracted contest about Slavery has been garnished. *We have yet to discover the first authentic indication that the great body of the South ever seriously contemplated secession.* We shall wait for higher authority than either FILLMORE, BUCHANAN, TOOMBS, or SLIDELL, before we credit it.

So vital, indeed, is the Union to the institution of Slavery, that were the Northern masses in *just indignation to rise up and place* WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in the Presidential chair, the South would not withdraw. What, withdraw, and lose their slaves by frequent thousands, as they infallibly would, were the frontier of Freedom pushed to Mason and Dixon's line? Withdraw, and live in a state of incessant apprehension at the prospect of servile insurrection, or foreign invasion, invited by their poverty and defencelessness? Withdraw, and lose all the material advantages resulting from political unity with Northern capital, enterprise and industry? Withdraw, and sacrifice that credit in the great money marts of the world, without which the internal developments essential to prosperous independence could never be achieved? Withdraw, and submit to thrice the taxation they now endure, to support a federal government, to which the North contributes seven-eighths of the revenue? All this is preposterous; especially preposterous when judged by the alternative. The election of FREMONT, as TOOMBS and his fellows are perfectly aware, will impair not one right nor deny a single just claim of the South; will rob them of no Slave Territory; will leave the institution intact; will simply disarm the combatants on both sides of the Slavery question, and give peace to the country. It will restore the consecrated division line between slave and free labor; and that will be the limit of its interference with Slavery either in its social or political aspect. Knowing these things, were Mr. TOOMBS, or the other misleaders of the South to go to the people, and state the case fairly, and ask their calm judgment of the alternative, can we doubt what that judgment would be? Can we doubt what it will be, notwithstanding the efforts of these political incendiaries to misstate the issue, excite unjust apprehensions of the Northern movement, and speculate in the deficient sources of information among the Southern masses? Mr. TOOMBS knows as well as we do, that if the people of the North and of the South could once get rid of the intermediation of turbulent and inflammatory demagogues, and by direct conference learn to understand each other fairly and frankly on this vexed question of Slavery, agitation of the subject would cease forever; and that so far from resisting the inauguration of FREMONT the South would join cordially in his election.

Editorial Courtesy at the South.

One of the favorite arguments of the advocates of the duello is, that where the obligation of personal "satisfaction" is acknowledged it begets a decorum of manners, and a courtesy of expression, highly conducive to social refinements and a chivalric tone of society. A remarkable exemplification of the effect of the duello is occasionally exhibited by our editorial brethren down South. These chivalric papers of Richmond, Virginia, the *Whig* and the *Enquirer*, whose former editors fought one of the most savage duels a few years since that the history of dueling makes any mention of, are just now engaged in a war of blackguardism that must be closed by personal combat with some sharper instruments than the steel pen. Both of these papers have bestowed the highest encomiums upon BROOKS for his assault upon Senator SUMNER. The *Enquirer* recently alluded to the *Whig* in these high-flown terms:

> "The sheepish spirit of a stricken conscience is betrayed in every word and syllable of the paragraph. Its disgusting egotism and vulgar taste are altogether worthy of the writer's reputation. A man who scribbles under the habitual inspiration of refuse whisky, whose daily contributions to the public press consist of the lees of last night's revel; whose grammar would condemn him to the "foot" of the class in an old field school-house; whose literature is limited to a familiar acquaintance with the labels on the brandy bottles—he to talk of editing a decent newspaper! This, indeed, is 'sublime impudence.' Beaten in argument, convicted of every sort of inconsistency and self-stultification, driven into a corner and pinioned there beyond the power of escape, the editor of the *Whig* has our permission to indulge his low-born instincts in low-flung bravado."

Of course the *Whig* replies in a similar strain, to which its antagonist rejoins with increased vigor and bitterness. Anything worse than this could not possibly be exhibited, even where personal satisfaction is never demanded nor given.

England's New Commander-in-Chief.

The cold shade of aristocracy seems still to spread its destroying bough over English administration. One would have thought the melancholy *fiasco* of British aristocracy in the East would have taught the English people to rise up in rebellion against the further imposition of hereditary asses over their legions of lions. But they seem to lie down and sink ungovernably to sleep under the cold which oppresses and binds their limbs in fatal lethargy.

The mails received by the last steamer announce the appointment of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the cousin of England's Queen, to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the British army. Personally considered, there are few, we believe, in the British empire who would raise an objection to the nomination of this Prince, who is essentially a good sort of fellow and all that kind of thing. But we fancy his most intense admirers could not descry in his royal cranium, under the scrutiny of the severest microscope, the smallest ingot of brains.

Landed on a pedestal instead of the ordinary earth some thirty-five years since, and fed from a spoon instead of being compelled to help himself with his own stout fingers, the *Duke of* CAMBRIDGE is, perhaps, as good-natured and stupid a sort of person as such training could bring forth. His Royal father was bald and *tall, called invariably twice for turtle soup* at other people's expense, and kept time with his Royal thumbs to the overture of Semiramide in a private box at the opera, an intellectual *feat* which invariably excited pulsations of loyal delight in the breasts of enthusiastic Englishmen in the gallery and pit. These illustrious qualities he *has* handed down in unshorn splendor to his son, the present Commander of the British forces.

It would be *really funny, if it* were not mixed with melancholy, to contemplate this appointment to the command of the British army. *Had his Royal Highness* been born over here he would *really* not be deemed fit to command a corporal's guard in the Bowery, or preside over a procession *to Calvary or Greenwood grounds. For* he has never served the apprenticeship of a soldier, but was borne in one gay bound over all the steps by which many braver and better men are compelled to mount wearily the ladder of promotion. Intended, from childhood, to be the Consort of the Queen, he never had the pluck to push his suit and was distanced by the more dauntless ALBERT. Failing in this he was sent to Gibraltar to drill with the thirty-third regiment, in which the Duke of WELLINGTON was trained, in the hope that military distinction might be infectious, and run in regiments. He returned, however, in a year or so without his hair, or that knowledge which sometimes compensates for its offcast.

He was thence attached to the 12th Lancers, without any particular rank or duty, from thence conveyed to the Colonelcy of the 17th Lancers, and finally raised to the Colonelcy of a regiment of Guards, upon the death of his father, over the heads of hundreds of brave men, whose brows were bronzed and vigor sapped in the service of their country. The opening of the late war found him unconsciously, like Prince NAPOLEON, in the Crimea, where he figured in two engagements rather singularly, expressed great sympathy for everybody around him, and after a month returned to England, leaving the world in eager discussion as to whether he was temporarily or permanently mad.

His celebrated apothegm that the Alma and Inkermann were "soldier's battles," is his most popular passport to the place he now holds. There is no one, however, acquainted with the capabilities of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who can doubt for a moment his utter incapacity, either by natural or by acquired ability, for the post to which he has been raised, and to which his [illegible] of character has probably recommended him, as mysteriously hinted by the London *Times*, as a convenient agent to carry out the ends of his more able rival, Prince ALBERT. Indeed, no more pungent epitaph could be pronounced on British Aristocracy than that in which that great organ of public opinion indorses this appointment. "For our own part," it says, "we confess that without indulging in any exaggerated expectation, we cannot see that, even setting aside the accidents of birth and position, a better choice was open to the Government." To what a pass is England reduced by the dogged obstinacy of this struggle to maintain an unjust and ruinous system at the expense of the honor and name of a great nation! To such injustice and ignorance ruling every department of her military service England owes the recent disgraces which have fallen on her name, and made her, in the opinion of the world, second as a military power to France. The only wonder is, how so many brave youths as those who fell at Inkermann and Balaklava can be found to enter a service the gates upon whose steeps open only to a titled sesame.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is essentially what is termed "*a bon enfant*," faithful to his mistress, kind, where it gives him no particular trouble, to his friends, and disposed, as far as he can be without the labor of inquiry, to be generous and just. He has, however, not as much physical or intellectual vigor as would fill the shell of an embryo peanut.

The American Bonaparte.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of July 17—

Apropos of Americans, I must tell you a word about the interesting question of the BONAPARTE-PATTERSON of Baltimore, which has been recently discussed in the midst of the Imperial Family of France. Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MATHILDE one day observed to the Prince, their father, that the son born of the first marriage with Miss PATTERSON ought not to be allowed to bear his name, since this marriage, contracted with the consent of NAPOLEON I., was broken by him, and it could not be regarded as legitimate without affecting the legitimacy of the second union with the Princess of WURTEMBURG, their mother. This is why the Holy See refused at the time to annul the marriage of the Prince JEROME and Miss PATTERSON, and this obstinate refusal of PIUS VII. was the original cause of his difficulty with NAPOLEON I. But the legislation of the French Empire having authorized the divorce, the marriage of Prince JEROME with the Princess CATHERINE of Wurtemburg has an incontestable legal and civil value. However it may be, negotiations were entered into with the young BONAPARTE-PATTERSON, now lieutenant of dragoons in the French Army, to induce him to renounce the first half of his name. He was offered a rich compensation. But he answered there was no compensation that he valued in comparison with the name of BONAPARTE, and this bold reply increased the Emperor's sympathies for the young man. Prince JEROME and the princess, his children, having persisted in their claim, the affair was referred to a private Council instituted by NAPOLEON III. at the time of the difficulties between the Princess DE CANINO and her husband, whom PIUS IX. refused to divorce. The cause of BONAPARTE-PATTERSON was defended by M. BERRYER, the choice of whom caused astonishment, as he was an advocate known for some time as counsel of the Imperial family. According to one version, the Council rendered no decision; according to another, the pretensions of the children of the Prince JEROME were disallowed; and that at the termination of the contest, the Emperor, discontented, had recommended the Prince NAPOLEON to travel. The moral of this family suit is, that if the grandson of Miss PATTERSON has grounds for retaining his name of BONAPARTE, which is his glory as well as the honor of his grandmother, he did wrong to leave America, where his right to this name would not have been questioned.

Losses of the French Army in the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes a complete list of the losses of the French army in the East, which, it states, is compiled from returns sent to the War Department. The list includes all losses, from the disembarkation of the troops in Turkey to the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris. The return includes the several staff and health officers, and the almoners and pastors attached to the expedition.

The results are as follows:

General's staff—Officers	14
Staff Officers	30
Military Intendants	5

IMPERIAL GUARD.

Horse of the Household.—Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 14; soldiers, 101.

Grenadiers. (3 regiments).—Officers, 11; non-commissioned officers, 67; soldiers, 490.

Voltigeurs, (3 regiments.)—Officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, 141; privates, 838.

Chasseurs à Pied.—Officers, 5; non-commissioned officers, 29; privates, 262.

Zouaves.—Officers, 7; non-commissioned officers, 18; privates, 98.

Artillery.—Non-commissioned officers, 11; privates, 121.

Artillery Retinue.—Non-commissioned officers, 1; privates, 22.

INFANTRY.

Regiments of the Line, (50 regiments.)—Officers, 712; non-commissioned officers, 2,785; privates, 36,798.

Chasseurs à Pied, (12 battalions.)—Officers, 85; non-commissioned officers, 347; privates, 3,994.

Zouaves, (3 regiments.)—Officers, 130; non-commissioned officers, 431; privates, 4,297.

CAVALRY.

Cuirassiers, (3 regiments.)—Officers, 9; non-commissioned officers, 38; soldiers, 292.

Dragoons, (3 regiments.)—Officers, 8; non-commissioned officers, 36; soldiers, 401.

Hussars, (3 regiments.)—Officers, 10; non-commissioned officers, 38; soldiers, 364.

Chasseurs d'Afrique, (4 regiments.)—Officers, 15; non-commissioned officers, 35; soldiers, 307.

Turkish Cavalry, (3 regiments.)—Non-commissioned officers, 1; soldiers, 2.

Artillery, (17 regiments.)—Officers, 60; non-commissioned officers, 268; soldiers, 4,685.

Artillery Workmen, (3 companies.)—Privates, 35.

Armorers, (3 companies.)—Privates, 14.

ENGINEERS' CORPS.

Staff officers, 16; (3 regiments,) officers, 30; non-commissioned officers, 81; privates, 702.

Military Intendants, (6 squadrons.)—Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 55; privates, 1,582.

Constructors of Works, (3 companies.)—Privates, 75.

Health Officers.—78.

Department of Administration.—Officers, 67; privates, 224.

Military Overseers.—267.

Almoners and Pastors.—12.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers	1,994
Non-commissioned officers	4,408
Privates	[illegible]
Total men	[illegible]

A most formidable list of killed. The wounded are not mentioned, but it is considerably less than has generally been represented. Never before since the game of war began was there so terrible a slaughter for such trifling cause, and with so small a gain.

British War-Vessels at Barbadoes.

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. GORDON, mate of the bark *Antelope*, arrived yesterday, for the following list of H. B. M. men-of-war steamers which arrived at Barbadoes, from July 3 to 10:

Orion, Capt. ERSKINE, 91 guns, 600 horse-power.
Imperieuse, Capt. WATSON, 51 guns, 360 horse-power.
Arrogant, 47 guns, 360 horse-power.
Tartar, 21 guns, 500 horse-power.
Cossack, 20 guns, 400 horse-power.

[illegible] BOATS.

Pioneer, 10 guns, 350 horse-power.
Victor, 5 guns, 365 horse power.

From Port-au-Prince.

Capt. [illegible], of the brig *John [illegible]*, arrived yesterday, reports that port as having been, and was when he sailed, perfectly healthy.

Powers' Statue of America.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was glad to see in your paper of this morning a note from Mr. H. P. [illegible], correcting a mistake of your Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," in respect to POWERS' *Statue of America*, he having said that the artist had put upon [illegible] the feet, whereas they are, in fact, broken chains.

I apprehend, however, that the more serious criticism of "Malakoff" is well founded. I have recently seen the statue in question, and can testify that it is a single figure; and is, doubtless, a copy, in the main, as "Malakoff" says. It is a rather cold and stately image of a female, without any particular expression, and might with just as much propriety be called Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jones, as "America." It is exquisitely finished, for Mr. POWERS is a first-rate mechanic; but the design lacks originality, meaning, expression. Mr. POWERS is a bust-maker, probably the best in the world; but with that he should be content. He has not the creative faculty necessary to idealize marble into symbolic beauty and meaning. His Greek Slave was clever as the work of an uninstructed beginner—as such it was very properly applauded; but who would look at it a moment by the side of the master-pieces of other artists, modern as well as ancient? Every truly beautiful work is soon copied; but who ever saw a copy of the Greek Slave? I imagine that if put in plaster, the figure of the Slave would be found to be really a very vulgar one.

If, as "Malakoff" says, this image of "America" was to be turned off upon the Government for $25,000, then unquestionably his commendation of the President for refusing to ratify the bargain deserves praise. If it could be purchased at a fair price, and put into the niche of a stairway in the Capitol, it would be very well; but I protest against permitting this cold, unidealized marble to stand as the personification of America.

PLAIN DEALING.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, July 31, 1856.

Erie Railroad Company's Telegraph Line.

The public along the route of the Erie Railroad have cause for thankfulness that through the liberality of that Company a permanent and reliable line of telegraph has been established between this City and Binghamton, Elmira, Dunkirk, and all other towns on the route of the Railroad. The line consists of two substantial wires, one of which is appropriated to the business of the Road, for which it is invaluable, and the other is for the transmission of general business for the public. L. G. TILLOTSON, Esq., is the Telegraphic Superintendent of the Company, whose office is in the House Telegraph Building, No. 21 Wall-street. The line is kept in most excellent order, and its business is done with great promptness and commendable accuracy.

ALEXANDER [illegible], one of the leading Democrats and most influential Germans of [illegible], has come out in a stirring letter to [illegible] in favor of JOHN C. FREMONT.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES for Saturday, Aug. 2, contains the following:

DREADFUL CATASTROPHES—Explosion of the steamer *Empire State*—Burning of the steamer *John Jay* on Lake George.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUDORA TRAGEDY—Execution of the negro Wilson.

CLAY AND BUCHANAN—A Singular Development of History.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME DIFFICULTY—Mr. Burlingame's Statement—Mr. Campbell's Explanation.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ADDRESS.

LETTER FROM HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—The Acts of the Vigilance Committee.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY—Interesting Items.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—[illegible] Doughfaces—Pay of Congressmen—[illegible] Hunt, Fremont Club, &c., &c.

CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S INTELLIGENCE.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Prepared expressly for this paper.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for	$2.
10 copies for	$15, or [illegible] cents each.
25 copies for	$[illegible], or [illegible] cents each.

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person, who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD CALL at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Fans, Jet Ornaments, Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Bronze, Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, etc. at H. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BEYOND ALL QUESTION, the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It invigorates and preserves the hair, removing all dandruff, and imparting to it a rich, glossy appearance. Its delightful perfume and perfect cleanliness commend it particularly to ladies. Sold by all respectable dealers, for 25 cents per bottle.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO's,
No. [illegible] Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

NUTTING'S AEOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the musical amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $[illegible] to $[illegible].
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING HIS CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles, at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depot, No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the public, the envy of imitators. Warranted harmless, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co.—[illegible]
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $60 to $[illegible]; melodeons from [illegible] a case.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE.—COUNTRY merchants are invited to examine our stock of French and American paper-hangings, embracing every variety known to the trade. THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 257 Broadway, near Warren-st., have on hand every variety of decorative paper-hangings, designed and arranged, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY MUST NOT FORget to take a good supply of Gaiter Boots, Shoes, [illegible] Slippers, &c., for themselves and children. You will be sure to want them, and the best place in New-York to get them is at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

SUPERIOR SHIRTS READY MADE, ALL SIZES, in white or fancy colored. Also, three-ply Collars, in every variety or made to order. Summer goods, closing out at low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

Every one recollects the loss of the Birkenhead, with a regiment of soldiers on board, and the heroism with which the men stood in unbroken order, meeting death rather than disobey the commands of their officers, so that the women and children might be saved. This incident has recently been brought up in Parliament, where, replying to Mr. Gordon, Sir G. Grey acknowledged the gallantry and heroism of the men who lost their lives in the wreck of the Birkenhead in 1852, and said the Government would take into consideration the question of a permanent memorial in remembrance of conduct as brilliant as was ever shown in the battle-field.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, writing on the 12th inst., says: "An extremely well-informed person tells me that Austria cannot, and does not, now employ such straightforward language towards Naples as she did some months ago. Formerly, the Imperial Government openly condemned the foreign policy of the Neapolitan Cabinet, but it does not approve of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of a State—unless, indeed, that intervention is demanded by its sovereign. I am told that Austria intends to display great energy in the Lauenburg question, but she is not likely to act independently of the Bund."

The present Summer has proved hitherto very unfavorable to the crops in parts of the Russian Empire, by the continual rainy and chilly state of the weather, and especially on account of the many desolating storms of thunder, hail and rain. One of these storms, occurring on the 22d of June, near the village of [illegible], in the Government of [illegible], (a village containing about 1,000 male inhabitants,) was accompanied by a fall of hailstones of the size of hen's eggs, which had the effect of completely destroying the crops of corn and hemp, whereby a loss of upwards of 10,000 roubles has been incurred to the people farming the lands.

Advices from Galatz state that extraordinary activity exists in the trade of the Danubian ports, particularly at Galatz and Ibraila. All the grain found there has been taken at high prices for the inundated provinces of the South of France, and for Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The exportation takes place chiefly in ships from Swedish ports, but partly in English ships employed in the transport of troops and stores from the Crimea.

The reports from the wine districts in Portugal are most lamentable. Not only has the disease again manifested itself in a most virulent manner, but in the Oporto district the vines appear to be dying and decaying, as was the case at Madeira; and the alarm is consequently much greater than if a temporary blight only were feared. Wine and corn, the two great staples of the country, are this year quite a failure, and famine will be severely felt.

The Neapolitan Government is said to have sent a diplomatic agent to Paris with the mission of appeasing or trying to appease the indignation excited in France and England against the conduct of the King of the Two Sicilies. The ministers of France and England have presented an identic note to the Government containing strong reproaches on the state of the country, on the causes of its present condition, and on the necessity of putting an end to the present state of things.

M. [illegible], first bass singer at the Grand Opera of Paris, the story goes, was last year walking in company with some friends along the banks of the Seine, when an old man, who was fishing, by some mischance lost his balance, and fell into the river. M. [illegible] at once jumped in after him, and succeeded in saving his life. The old man died a few months ago, bequeathing to M. [illegible] two houses, representing a capital of 300,000fr.

The Bishops of the Province of Savoy have addressed a protest to the President of the Council of Ministers against the recent circulars of the Minister of the Interior, in which the Minister affirmed that the Sardinian clergy was split into two parties, and that one of these parties was hostile to all those laws which were necessary to carry out the statute.

The Spartan, from Balaklava for Deptford, with troops, struck on the Cani Rocks on the 5th July, and it is feared would be a total wreck. Three steamers were sent from Malta to her aid. No lives lost. The Spartan is a Liverpool steamer, and was engaged in the Liverpool and Constantinople trade before being employed as a transport.

Much interest is excited by the discovery and working of iron ore in Australia. Iron has been discovered in various parts in immense quantities, and some local companies have commenced operations on a grand scale, which, assisted by powerful machinery from England, it is expected will prove highly remunerative to themselves, and greatly beneficial to the country.

A letter from Rome, of the 29th ult., says: "Yesterday, before vespers, the Pope made the usual protest relative to the States of Parma and Placentia, and this morning he protested against the arbitrary suppression of the tribute which the Royal House of Sardinia owes to the Holy See for the possession of certain territory in Piedmont."

We read in the Patrie: "A Polish officer, attached to the Turkish army, lately published a pamphlet on the siege of Kars, in which General Sir W. Williams was very hardly spoken of. The Turkish Government has ordered the pamphlet to be seized, and the Polish officer has been struck off the army list."

The recent returns of the Russian loss during the war did not comprise the losses of the fleet. This is estimated at 28,000 men out of the 38,400 of which the effective force of the Russian Black Sea fleet consisted. This immense proportion of men killed is explained by the important part taken by the navy in the defence of Sebastopol.

Mr. C. Branson, of Sandal, near Doncaster, England, has now growing on his farm a large breadth of wheat which has been irrigated with gas water with the most satisfactory result. The farmers in the neighborhood say that the effect is surprisingly good.

The first screw line-of-battle ship of the Russian Navy, the [illegible], left Cronstadt on the 2d July, for the Gulf of Finland, on a trial excursion. This vessel is built on the plan of the Napoleon, and has 100 guns. The steam-engines were constructed in the United States, and are of 1,200 horse-power.

At the quarterly meeting of the Governors of the Royal Free Hospital, it was resolved, "That Miss Nightingale, in testimony of her highly distinguished services in the cause of suffering humanity during the late war, be elected an honorary life governor of this hospital."

Open air preaching is becoming general both on Sunday and week-day evenings in England, and the preachers seem to gain more favor with the people, whose spiritual interest they labor so assiduously to promote.

A salmon, weighing 62lb., in good season, was caught recently, at Chanonry Point, Murray Firth, Fortrose. It was consigned to Mr. James Pimm, fish-factor, of Billingsgate-market, and purchased by Mr. Barton, fishmonger, Bishopsgate-street, within.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., has organized a new monthly line of auxiliary screw steamers to the Cape of Good Hope and Calcutta. Three new vessels have been built for the purpose, with all the modern improvements.

The Journal de Rome gives a detailed account of the inauguration of the railway between Rome and Frascati, on the 7th July. Several cardinals were present, and the proceedings terminated with a fête at the villa of the Prince Torlonia.

The Turkish Government has given orders in England for the construction of a light vessel of the dimensions fixed by the treaty of the 30th of March, for the service of the Black Sea. This is to serve as a model for five others which are to be constructed in Constantinople.

A Joint Stock Bank in England is about to compete with the Post-Office for the transmission of small sums of money from the Provinces to the metropolis. Its terms are 3d. for sums under £5. The Post-Office charges 6d. for sums between £2 and £5.

Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons, "That James Sadleir having absconded from public justice, be expelled this House."

A letter from Patras, in the Osservatore Triestino, states that the Ionian merchants settled there have signed a petition to the British Government to send a vessel-of-war there for their protection.

There is a report that Marshal Pelissier has been directed to come home by way of Athens and Naples. It is supposed that his visit to these capitals has a political object.

The London Globe states that the present session of Parliament would probably close on the 28th of July.

The sinking of the cable, which is to complete the telegraphic communication between France and Algeria, will commence on the 20th.

Queen Victoria has elected the district of

[illegible] contains a formal [illegible] the appointment of Count Kisseleff as Russian ambassador at Paris.

The Moniteur is silent on the subject of the Spanish coup d'état. Lord Lyndhurst's speech, on Italian affairs, is given at great length.

Mr. William Russell, the Times correspondent in the Crimea, is now at Odessa, en route for Moscow and the Coronation.

According to the probate of the will of the Earl of Derby, his personal property was estimated at over one million sterling.

Mr. John Bright, the eminent member of Parliament, has for some time been dangerously ill, but latest accounts report him recovering.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Romanism and Christianity.—The Rev. Dr. Macnemany's services, conducted on the Apostolical plan of dealing with error, and which have already attracted such large congregations of both Protestants and Romanists, are now held in the comfortable new Mission Church, 20th-st. between 1st and 2d avs. (adjoining Grammar School,) on SABBATH EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend.

Religious Notice.—The Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st. (Rev. Mr. Van Nest's) will be opened for Divine Service during the month of August. Services to be conducted by Rev. John M. Macauley and Rev. Mr. Van Nest on alternate Sabbaths. Rev. Mr. Macauley will preach on SUNDAY, 3d inst.—services commencing at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church on University-place.—(Dr. Potts, Pastor.) Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University of New-York, Providence permitting, will preach in this church TO-MORROW, and on the following Sabbaths in August. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock in the Morning, and at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

Dr. J. Gunner—Of Philadelphia, will preach (D. V.) to the Advent Mission Church (lately worshiping in Forsyth-st.) at 10½ o'clock A. M., SABBATH MORNING, in the parlors of Mr. John Hall, No. 149 Spring-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts.

First M. E. Church—Formerly worshiping in John-st., now in the Chapel on the West side of 4th-av. between 22d and 23d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Hare. Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M.

"Memorial Church."—Rev. Edward Anthon, Assistant Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services, morning 10½, afternoon 4, evening 8 o'clock. Seats free.

Duane-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Aug. 3, by the pastor, Rev. [illegible] King, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M., also preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. P. Rice, D. D. Seats free. Strangers are invited.

Rev. Alfred L. Brewer—Of Norwich, Conn., will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug 3. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Good Time Coming.—A Discourse will be delivered at Union Buildings, No 142 Bowery, to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rector. Subject—The World's Future in the light of Scripture Prophecy. Seats free.

John-street M. E. Church—Situated in John-street. Preaching TO-MORROW, as usual, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School as formerly. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

Rev. Dr. Dowling—The recently settled Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine. Subject, in the evening, by request—A whole family in Heaven.

Hoboken—Rev. David Dorman, of Newark, N. J., will preach for the First Associate Presbyterian Congregation of this place, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, south-west corner of Washington and First sts.

Forsyth-st. M. E. Church—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be upon the Life and Character of Moses.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church—Mulberry st., between Grand and Broome sts. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor, Rev. S. L. Finney, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Lowell, Mass., is expected to preach in the Washington-av. Baptist church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, morning and evening—10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wholesale Grocer's and Liquor Dealer's Notice—CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure warranted Cognac oil, white, green and yellow, at reduced rates; flavorings and essences; Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, cherry and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, pineapple, bitters, rose, lemon and orange flower extracts; French coloring for brandy and port wine; native Catawba wine; oils juniper, caraway, lemon, orange, absynthe, pimento, melissa and sassafras; Chemicals for daguerreotypes and ambrotypes, metals, patent medicines; fly-paper, insect-powder, asbestos Vienna lime, &c. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

Rushton's Velpau's Diarrhœa Remedy, or Cholera Preventive.—This is one of the most efficacious remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with unprecedented success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.

No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Rushton's Pure Soda Water.—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or Sweet Hock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at

RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Professor VERGNES are in attendance, at No. 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and all impurities arising from the imprudent use of mercury or other metallic substances. Special department for ladies.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Celebrated Velpeau's Remedy for Diarrhœa.—OR, CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.—The great success of this preparation during the prevalence of the Cholera in 1849, has given it an unprecedented celebrity, and in many thousand cases where it was used, it rarely failed to check a diarrhœa with the first dose.

It is no secret Preparation, as the ingredients of which it is composed are on the label of each bottle, and it is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent physicians.

Full directions on each label.

Prepared and sold only by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
(Late Rushton, Clark & Co.)
Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—Not only cures every species of lung complaint, but it exerts a very powerful influence on a Diseased Liver. In this complaint it has, undoubtedly, proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for the severest cases of these and all diseases arising from great impurity of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No 66 Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis and kidney complaints, after he had been in his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 130—a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Blackberries, Green Corn, Peas, or any other Fruit or Vegetable—May be preserved in a perfectly fresh state by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors.
No. 221 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

Fancy Cutlery.—The subscribers' assortment embraces every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife, with a variety of choice razors.

A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House,
and No. 387 Broadway.

Shell Comb Goods.—All the newest styles of French manufacture, the latest importations. Shell combs made and repaired, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

Portable Dressing Cases.—In all that the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality, of elegant finish, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

G. H. RING, Proprietor.
No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man [illegible] years old, in some capacity where his services [illegible]. Address [illegible], Times Office.

[illegible]—A gentleman, a resident for two years in London and Paris, being about to return, would take charge of any business intrusted to his charge by parties in America. Having been engaged in the Patent business in connection, would be pleased to arrange with parties desirous of introducing American inventions, either in England, France, Belgium, or Austria. A letter stating the nature of the business addressed to L. E. F., Box 1,435 Post-Office, New-York, will be promptly attended to.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—A young man who has been engaged for the last six years in the Grocery business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining a situation as junior clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment in New-York. The advertiser can furnish first class testimonials as to character, ability and integrity. Any merchant having a vacancy will have the goodness to address N. M. B., care Box No. 213 Post-Office Brantford, C. W., where it will receive prompt attention.

TO MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, a young man 27 years of age, of experience and good business qualifications, is anxious to obtain a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or shipping clerk in a wholesale or commercial house, or as clerk in any other capacity, where energy and attention to business would be appreciated. Can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c. Address R. W. J. S., this office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Two female teachers, one of higher English branches, the other of vocal and instrumental music, will be wanted by the 1st of September in the Young Ladies' Institute, Goshen, N. Y. The two teachers will be required to combine with above a knowledge of French, drawing and painting. Good references in regard to character, qualification, &c., indispensable. Address D. L. TOWLE, Principal, Goshen, N. Y., stating where an interview may be had.

TEACHER.—A young lady who has had several years' experience as music teacher and organist, wishing to go South or West this coming Winter, would like a situation in some public institution or in a private family. Letters of inquiry, address Miss W. A. H., Worcester, Mass. The best of references furnished.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged woman, Scotch or English preferred, familiar with the care of children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Must be well recommended. Any such one wishing a good home and moderate wages, may apply at No. 105 West 21st-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—One who is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and competent to take charge of a retail trade. Apply immediately, by letter only, to H. A. PATTERSON & BROS., No. 11 Bowery.

GILDERS WANTED.—Two or three journeymen; one as foreman; must be a good workman, and come well recommended. Good wages and constant employment. Inquire at Nos. 388, 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.

HORACE V. SIGLER.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted agents to sell Brother Jonathan's Champion Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor's name on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. Call at the principal depôt No. 444 Broadway.

JOHN L. BRABY'S & CO.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years old to do the light work and collecting of a store. Good references will be required. Apply at No. 88 Front-st.

WANTED—At No. 795 Broadway: 3 book-keepers, 2 laundresses, 4 clerks, 3 salesmen, 3 bar-keepers, 2 waiters, 2 porters, 2 coachmen, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 3 drivers, 4 hands on steamers, 2 boys for trades and stores.

LOUIS KAUFMAN.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. Reference required. Apply immediately. The house is situated on high ground, rendering it a cool retreat.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 145 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, or addressing Box No. 3,931 Post-Office, New-York. Terms most moderate.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—One large airy room is now vacant, suitable for a small family, with good board, in a farm house situated near Glen Cove Village, L. I. Inquire by mail, or apply to

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-Square.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—At No. 69 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. Best of references given and required. Address C. L. R., Box No. 592 Post-Office, New-York.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a genteel neighborhood, in New-York or Brooklyn, where there are few or no boarders. Terms not to exceed $500 to $600, payable quarterly preferred. Some furniture can also be loaned. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

PARTIAL BOARD AND BEDROOM WANTED—For a single gentleman; terms to be moderate. Address C., Broadway Post-Office, stating particulars.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—Board for a gentleman and wife, with a very pleasant room. Also, furnished room to let to single gentlemen, with board if required.

MATRIMONIAL.

I, EUGENIA VOLLANTE—Will, upon receipt of 25 cents, send to any person a full delineation of their character by their handwriting, future destiny, success in love, marriage, journeys, and lawsuits, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office, EUGENIA VOLLANTE.

THE MOSQUITOES ARE ABOUT—AND OH! HOW ANNOYING!—The anticipated night's rest is broken, and a cross, petulant spirit is the result. The usual good cup of coffee seems changed at breakfast, and the fine omelet is untasted—and why? Because one of those

MOSQUITO NETS

Of Davis' was not purchased. Then lose not a moment in getting one.

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The Commissioners, desirous of using timely precautions for the prevention of disease and the preservation of health, meet every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock M., at their office, for the purpose of acting upon all matters over which the Board have cognizance.

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[illegible]
[illegible] BOUCICAULT, AND MISS AGNES ROBERTSON [illegible]
[illegible]
MARRIED IN HASTE [illegible]
[illegible]
AND THE [illegible]
[illegible] Entertainment from the ballet of [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] and the [illegible]
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Monday evening next Mr. BURTON, having [illegible] recovered from his recent severe accident, [illegible] for the first time this season, in the [illegible] SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, [illegible]

[illegible]

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Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) Aug. 2,
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The grand Legendary Drama of the
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Written by Dion Bourcicault.

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Don Leander...............Miss Agnes Robertson.
The Infant Furibond...............Mr. [illegible]
Abrcadabra...............Miss [illegible]

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after which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
His Imperial Majesty, Pow-Ha-Tan 1.......Mr. Brougham.
H. R. H. Princess Po-Ca-Hon-tas..........Miss P. Denham.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 2, the entertainments will commence with the thrilling and interesting Drama, by James Pilgrim, Esq., entitled

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To be followed by the new Pantomime of
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The whole to conclude with the drama of
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Andy...............B. Cony | Darby O'Sullivan.....E. Cony.

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Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled...[illegible]
Gold and enamel watches for ladies...[illegible]
Splendid gold pocket chronometers...[illegible]
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses...[illegible]
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days...[illegible]
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches...[illegible]
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled...[illegible]
Silver English patent levers...[illegible]
Silver detached levers, full jeweled...[illegible]
Fine gold hunting case skeleton [illegible]...[illegible]
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Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	[illegible]	[illegible]
	ALSO,		
Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,		[illegible]
Lard Oils,	German Steel,		[illegible]
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,		[illegible]
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,		[illegible]
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Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and 11 and 35 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of [illegible], Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST.—A pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in going from No. 52 Murray-st. to No. 14 Warren-st., through Church-st. The person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by returning them to E. HALSTEAD, No. 52 Murray-st., up stairs.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE—[illegible] through J. E. HOLMES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible]. Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KING LAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Since 1849 the Croton Department has never overrun the amount appropriated by the Common Council for its yearly expenses. They have not the water to spare. For the last twelve days there has not a drop of water passed over the Croton Dam. In nine days the water in Croton Lake has fallen eleven inches, or 1 2-9 inches per day. They are bringing into the City daily upwards of nine millions imperial gallons more than the Croton River supplies. Complaints are made by consumers that their supply is short; and, in case of fire, the scarcity would be distressing. Persons are daily fined for wasting the water; and the Board state that they could not keep up the head of water if one-tenth of the supply was used for the purpose set forth in the resolution of the Health Commissioners.

The Croton Board recommend vigilance on the part of the police to prevent garbage from being thrown upon the streets, and enjoin upon the Street Department the necessity of the removal of filth from the same. The document is signed by M. VAN SCHAICK, THEO. R. DE FOREST, and A. W. CRAVEN.

[illegible] Results.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A box was placed in front of store No. — —— street, and the passers-by requested to deposit their votes therein. The result was as follows:

Fremont........140 Buchanan........55
Fillmore........22

P. S.—The box was placed there by a Fillmore man, unwatched by him. G.

Mr. [illegible] placed a box before his door yesterday with a request written in good round hand, for every passer-by to drop something into it for curiosity sake. On examining the contents at bed-time, Mr. [illegible] found two old hats, one codfish in good pickle, one blind puppy without a muzzle on, and one sweet [illegible]—a boy baby—about three hours old. Mr. [illegible] concludes from these cheering signs, that codfish will be cheap and people plenty during the coming year, whether there is a drouth or not. In these times let everybody register the readings of the thermometer, put out an empty barrel, or take a vote. Let him be sure to publish the result with his card neatly worked in, and get an advertisement gratis.

Base Ball.

On Thursday a match of this game was played between the "Baltic" Club of this City, and "Union" of [illegible], at the ground of the former at the Red House. The game was one of the best contested ever played, and was decided in favor of the Union Club. Unfortunately for the Baltics, some of their best players were unable to take a hand in the game. ROBERT BROWN and MARTIN were sick, and others were absent from the City. Play was called at [illegible] o'clock and closed about sunset. The Baltics first took the bat, and made 3 on their first innings, [illegible] on the second, 2 on the third, 2 for their fourth, a single one on the fifth, and a round 0 on their last. The Unions made 1 on their first, 3 for their second, 5 on the third, 11 on the fourth, 6 on the fifth, and 1 on the sixth and last.

The following are the runs made by each player:

BALTIC.		UNION.	
Works	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	Pinckney	[illegible]
Van Horn	[illegible]	Dickerson	[illegible]
Belden	[illegible]	Todd	[illegible]
Fisher	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Booth	[illegible]
Foster	[illegible]	Valentine	[illegible]
W. Brown	[illegible]	Abrams	[illegible]
Haight	[illegible]	Parker	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Umpire: E. CORNELL on the part of the Baltics—[illegible] for the Union. Scorer: [illegible] DAVIS. After the match they, together with a large number of gentlemen, members of different Ball Clubs, adjourned to the Red House, when a collation was prepared and eaten, and speeches made.

Launches.

A clipper bark, called the *Glimpse*, about 500 tons, was launched from the ship-yard of THOMAS S. MARVIN, Esq., at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, 30th ult. Her owners are Messrs. VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, of this City, Messrs. TOWELL, RAMSDELL & Co., of Newburg, and others. She will be commanded by Capt. SMITH A. DAWSON, a Brooklyn skipper.

A beautiful and substantial clipper brig, called the *Mary E. Jones*, about [illegible] tons, was launched from the ship-yard of JAMES M. BAYLES, Esq., at Port Jefferson, L. I., on Wednesday, the 30th ult. Her owners are Messrs. VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, of this City, HENRY ROGERS, Esq., of Long Island, and others. She will be commanded by Capt. H. M. JONES, of Cold Spring, L. I., who is also an owner.

☞ The Cricket match which was played at Hoboken last Wednesday and Thursday, between the two crack Clubs of our City, (the New-York and St. George's,) resulted in favor of New-York by 57 runs.

Robbing Emigrants at Railroad Stations.

A system for the robbery of emigrants starting for the West, is said to be extensively practiced in the vicinity of the Hudson River Road Emigrant ticket office, in West-street. A short time prior to the departure of the emigrant trains, a gang of thieves and ruffians gather about the office and cars. While pretending to assist the emigrants, they manage in every possible way to fleece them, even to picking their pockets. *While this is going on, others of the gang* rifle the baggage and trunks of the emigrants. This is said to be done in daylight with Fifth Ward police officers about.

[illegible]

"AWFUL GARDINER" AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

"Awful Gardiner" seems incorrigible. If reports be true he has been engaged at his old tricks again, notwithstanding his six months' incarceration in Blackwell's Island for breaking the jaw of a countryman. He honors the First Ward with his presence and ill-behavior. This Gardiner is not a very "awful" fellow after all. He knows when to strike and when to be mute. He dreads "locust" more than lager—a dose of the former, well administered by one of the stalwart Police of the First Ward, would have a very good effect upon him; it would keep him quiet. Still, that the election is near at hand, he must be dealt with mildly. His services on such occasions are very valuable to the "regular nominees" and the "real old party." Yet it is to be hoped that somebody, if not the Police, will attend to this awful fellow's case,—'tis a bad one.

A DUSTY MILLER.

Mr. MILLER, from the village of Chicago, Illinois, got taken in and done for to the tune of $70. Mr. Miller left his lodgings to see the sights in Broadway, and while so engaged he fell in with a lone young woman, with whom he went to Manhattan-place, where he left the place afterward he ascertained that he had lost all his money. Officer DORAN, of the Chief's Office, hearing of Mr. Miller's case "worked it up," and in less than an hour Mr. Miller had his lost money returned. He thought it a very strange transaction altogether, and left the Chief's Office highly delighted, and promising not to do so again.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNED.

The body of an unknown woman, about 35 years of age, and plainly dressed, was found drowned on Thursday, near the Battery. It was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS. A verdict of "drowned" was rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. [illegible], by Coroner PERRY, upon the body of Hugh Murray, a coal peddler, who was accidentally drowned, on Friday last, at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 40 years of age. On Friday he left home with his coal team. He drank several glasses of liquor during the day. He was last seen [illegible]. Yesterday his body was found in the water [illegible] external marks of violence were found. Verdict: Death by drowning. Deceased appeared to be about twelve years of age, four feet high, sandy hair, coarse cotton pants and shirt.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AT SEA.

[illegible] Williams, colored, [illegible] on Thursday [illegible] on board the ship *John H.* [illegible], and [illegible] committed to the City Prison. He is charged with having committed, while on the high seas, a felonious assault upon and stabbing with a knife, James H. Hughes, the mate of the [illegible].

[illegible]

A gang of rowdies proceeded, on Thursday night, to the house of Engine Company No. 23, in the Tenth Ward, and attempted to create a disturbance with some firemen. One of the party fired a pistol, but without doing any damage. The Tenth Ward Police dispersed the rioters.

The [illegible] Insurance Company—Discharge of the Defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 1.

Before Judge Whiting.

In the matter of *James A. [illegible]* and *Moses [illegible], et al.*, charged with an overissue of Stocks in the above Company. This case having been taken to the Court on a habeas corpus, Judge WHITING, this morning, decided that they were not in custody, and accordingly discharged the writ.

THE [illegible] CHURCH.

An application was made for a modification of the injunction, so as to allow service to be held in the edifice until the appeal taken to the General Term should be decided. The Court adjourned before the argument was concluded.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association was held on Thursday evening, in the marble building on the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. This Association, a few weeks ago, removed from a smaller room to its present location, but its members have so increased that a still larger hall will in a week or two become indispensable. The President, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, occupied the Chair, and after some preliminary remarks introduced Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. GREELEY was received with enthusiastic applause. He began by alluding to the objects of the Association as different from those of the temporary Republican organizations for the campaign, and said he was glad that a permanent Society had been formed for the study of the theory of our Republican Government, and the discussion of free principles as applied to the great public questions of the country. He then delivered a long and elaborate address, giving the history of the progress of Slavery extension from the beginning of the Government down to the present time. He spoke an hour and a quarter, and during the delivery of his speech he was frequently interrupted with shouts of applause, and as he took his seat he received three hearty cheers, twice repeated.

The "Rallying Song" was then sung, after which WM. H. BURLEIGH addressed the meeting. He said he *was not a politician, and never had been one,* and that he had taken the field for the campaign solely from principle. [Great applause.] He made a *stirring and eloquent speech, in which he referred to* the treacherous policy of the present Administration, and maintained that the only national party now in existence is the Republican. He spoke of the moral grandeur of the Republican movement, which is a movement *in favor of oppressed humanity,* and said that from its own inherent vigor and progress it must succeed ultimately if not now.

The President then announced that an opportunity would be given for gentlemen in the crowd to present themselves *to be enrolled as members of* the Association. The Secretary would take their names, and the Treasurer had consented to take their money. The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Col. FREMONT.

Death of an Alderman.

JOHN V. BERGEN, Alderman of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, died at his residence in Gowanus, about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, of bilious fever, aged 31 years. The Common Council met on Thursday and adopted a series of resolutions relative to deceased, and, among others, to wear crape on the left arm for the space of 30 days, and to attend his funeral in a body yesterday afternoon.

Shocking Nuisance.

The lower part of Williamsburg has lately been afflicted with a nuisance that comfort, cleanliness and health require the immediate abatement of. The effluvia that at times arises from the decaying carcasses at the "dead horse and offal dépôt," foot of South Eleventh street, particularly when southerly and westerly winds prevail, is sufficient to breed a pestilence. Will the Commissioners of Health look to this matter?

☞ The Eleventh Ward Pathfinders, of Brooklyn, held a large and enthusiastic meeting, last Wednesday evening, at Myrtle Hall; notwithstanding the extreme heat, the Hall was crowded by a large and intelligent audience, who frequently interrupted the speakers with shouts of applause. N. MILLARD, Esq., of Brooklyn; Mr. BRAMHALL; CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., of New-York; Mr. W. H. GALE, of Brooklyn; Mr. GEO. H. EMLE, of New-York, and others, addressed the meeting, while several Republican songs and patriotic music added to the enthusiasm which prevailed. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with a round of cheers for FREMONT and victory. The Eleventh Ward Pathfinders, of Brooklyn, is an association composed of young men, favorable to the Republican cause and the election of JOHN C. FREMONT; they meet every Thursday evening, at the Republican Log Cabin in Fulton-avenue, corner of Oxford-street.

☞ The abomination of smoking on the front platform is still tolerated on the Brooklyn cars. Hundreds of good men have petitioned to have the nuisance stopped. Hundreds of good women are disgusted every day in consequence of the uncivilized trick; yet there are no symptoms of improvement. Would the Directors allow an asthmatic who fancied that burning assafœtida relieved his spasm to smoke his nauseous gum at liberty on the front platform? Yet there are men from the East, they say, who enjoy the smell of the drug just as there are men from the West who enjoy tobacco smoke. But the smoke of one's own cigar is a very different affair from that puffed by another body into your face, just at the moment that you are panting for a breath of fresh air. But it is no use arguing. Anybody, even a railroad director, must see, when he gives the thing a moment's thought, that the custom they allow is a nuisance that ought to be speedily abated.

Fight on Ship Board.

There was a fight on board the packet ship *James L. Bogart*, lying in the East River yesterday, when one of the participants, a sailor, who thought he was likely to get the worst of it, jumped overboard. He was saved with great difficulty by a boat's crew near at hand, and taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital in an insensible state, suffering from injuries received in the fight, and was also about half drowned. When brought ashore he was taken in charge by Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the First District Police.

Business Like—Very.

A boy was run over on Flushing-avenue near Thorpe-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, by a Baker's cart and almost instantly killed. The owner of the cart settled the matter with the father of the child by paying him $25, and the body was interred without notice to the Coroner. Coroner REDDING heard of the transaction yesterday, and will investigate the case to-day.

Rescued.

A man, named EDWARD CUMMINGS, fell into the dock at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, and was rescued by Officer GRIFFITHS, of the Second District Police.

Engines Locked up.

Engines Nos. 5 and 7, of Brooklyn, were locked up, on Thursday, by order of Mayor HALL. The young men attached to these companies have been very naughty recently.

Kings County Hospital.

There were 52 patients admitted to this Hospital during the week ending Thursday, and 49 were discharged; deaths, 4; leaving the total number remaining, 414.

Coup de Soleil.

JOHN WERTLY, a resident of Walworth-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday, from the effects of heat.

[illegible]

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. [illegible] & McKILLOP, No. 8 Beekman-street, opp. the Park Bank Building. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ALABAMA.

Mount County, July 15.—Wheat and Corn are the principal productions—some Cotton is planted also. The Wheat has not done well this year; the crop will probably fall short about a quarter of a full average. Corn looks well, and the prospect at present is flattering for a good yield. Cotton promises well.

Covington County, July 11.—Cotton and Corn are the staple productions here. The weather latterly has been somewhat favorable for the crops. The yield of Cotton will be a fair average. Corn is tolerably good, and may yet do well.

Russell County, July 19.—The present appearance of the Cotton and Corn crop here is very unfavorable, owing to a drouth in some parts of the County. The Wheat crop is about an average. Oats almost a failure.

ARKANSAS.

Columbia County, July 1.—The crops suffered some early in the Spring for want of rain, but the weather has recently been quite seasonable, and the prospect for Cotton is now fair. Corn about an average. Planters are now beginning to raise Wheat and other small grain as their lands get older. Most of the County has only been settled recently.

Hot Springs, July 3.—Wheat and Corn are the two principal crops of the County; the former is remarkably good, and the yield this year will be twice as large as that of last. It is now selling at $1 per bushel, and commands ready sales at that. Corn looks tolerably well, but has been kept back considerably by the drouth. Quite a trade is made here of Whet Stones and Hones which are got in great quantities from the rocks, and sold or exchanged for goods and groceries.

Jackson County, July 11.—The prospect for a fine crop of Cotton, Wheat and Corn was never much better than now. Rain is beginning to be much wanted. Should the weather continue dry much longer, the crops will suffer and not be so good.

Lafayette County, July 1.—There are immense crops of Corn and Cotton made on the Red River bottoms. The hill lands are poor; at present there is some small grain being raised. The crops on the river bottoms will as usual be large, though dry in the Spring. Are all good farmers about here.

Sevier County, July 2.—Cotton is the only article raised here for export; the prospect for which at present is tolerably good, but no certain calculation can be made as yet as to the yield. Corn, Wheat and Oats, sufficient for home consumption, are also sown. Wheat is very good; Corn fair; Oats a failure.

GEORGIA.

Chatham County, July 12.—The chief productions are Cotton, Corn and Rice. The crops this year are very fine, and promise a very favorable result. Judging from present appearance, the yield will probably be greater than the past year. Since the Spring the seasons have been uncommonly good. The city has never been more healthy, and money is abundant.

Elbert County, July 12.—The prospects about here *for the crops are generally good. Oats are already* gathered, and the yield is large. Wheat has not done so well—is not more than half an average. Cotton *looks healthy. Money easy. Trade pretty* brisk.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clarke County, July 17.—The crops here are short compared to those of last year. The grass-worm has destroyed much of the Cotton, which is unusual here. It is feared that the Cotton crop will fall short of what it was last season. In the prairie portions it is injured by the wet weather and worms. The Wheat crop is also short, but little however is raised in this section.

Monroe County, July 20.—Cotton and Corn are the only crops of importance here. The prospect of the former is fair. Corn also looks well; with good weather the yield will be an average.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Marion District, July 22.—Cotton, Corn and Turpentine are the chief productions. Judging from present appearances, the yield will probably be better than it ever was in this District, as more land is planted and the seasons have been good.

TENNESSEE.

DeKalb County, July 15.—The farmers are all expecting to reap a good harvest this year, and the probability is that their expectations will be realized. The appearance of the crops generally is flattering, and with seasonable weather all will be right.

TEXAS.

Cherokee County, July 12.—The crops mostly relied upon here are Cotton and Corn, and judging from present appearances the probable yield of Cotton this year will be about 1,500 pounds per acre; of Corn 30 or 35 bushels.

Collins County, July 1.—The Wheat crop is a good one, yielding from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, weighing about 68 pounds to the bushel. Corn crop now in roasting ear state, and promising well—about 7 or 8 barrels per acre. Stock Cattle and Hides are sold in considerable quantities here.

Titus County, July 1.—Cotton, Corn, Oats and Rye are the principal productions of the county. All are doing well, and should there be no drawback the yield will be a good one.

KENTUCKY.

Crittenden County, July 16.—The Wheat crop, though larger than usual, will not be an average yield per acre. Corn, Oats and Tobacco have done well. The county contains some fine Coal mines in successful operation. Iron is also found and manufactured.

Hickman County, July 12.—Have still on hand some old Corn. The Wheat crop is a failure. Corn is very good. Many Hogs are fatted here. Trade is good and money easy.

Lincoln County, July 16.—The Wheat crop falls short about one-third of the usual quantity. Corn and other crops are suffering badly for want of rain. There is a considerable surplus of old grain on hand. Farmers are in good standing. Merchants have been doing a prosperous business, and money is easy.

Owen County, July 16.—Farmers have still on hand a considerable amount of old Corn, but not much Wheat. The crop of the latter this year will hardly be an average. Corn probably will be fair.

Russell County, July 22.—The crops about here, with the exception of Oats, have all so far done well, and with good weather the farmers will be able to realize a handsome return for their labor. From 5,000 to 7,000 hogs will be fatted this year. Coal, iron and lead are obtained in the county.

Scott County, July 19.—It is said that there is still in the hands of farmers and others about 100,000 bushels of old Corn. The crops this year are all very fair. Many hogs will be fatted here.

Shelby County, July 16.—There is still on hand a large surplus of old Corn. Judging from present appearances the crops this year will be about an average yield. The usual number of hogs will be fatted. Merchants and farmers are doing well, and collections will be easily made.

Warren County, July 17.—The prospects in this section are bright and cheering. The crops all look well and will give a good yield. There is also a considerable surplus of old Corn on hand and some Wheat. Many hogs will be fatted, more than ever before in one year. Farmers are rich and prosperous. *Merchants have been very successful,* and money is easy.

MICHIGAN.

Branch County, July 18.—The Wheat crop is about a fair average this year; Corn looks well, and promises a good yield; Oats about an average; Grass probably not so good. Should the weather be seasonable until the crops are safely harvested, the yield of the whole will likely be larger than ever before.

Cass County, July 21.—There is still on hand some old Wheat, and the crop this year is far better than was anticipated, having suffered some for want of rain—the yield is more than an average. Corn is suffering from the drouth, and looks badly—the crop will be poor. Sweet Potatoes form quite an item with some of the farmers here. Oats are very poor, and the crop will be a failure. There is a fine description of Wool raised here, which brings 30 to 35 cents per pound—the yield this year was good.

Calhoun County, July 21.—The state and condition of the crops in this county is not as good as usual. Wheat, in some parts, has done well, and will yield a fair average, whilst in other districts it is poor, and will not make more than half the usual quantity—most of it is already cut and well secured. Oats are suffering for want of rain. Corn has been injured by the drouth, but there is yet time to pick up, and should the weather be seasonable, a good crop may yet be had—in some parts the seed failed, which makes it rather backward.

Clinton County, July 21.—There is still on hand a large surplus of old Wheat, and this year's crop will be about an average—the quality very good. Corn is doing well, and the prospect is fine for a good yield. Oats are prime. Hay excellent.

Eaton County, July 21.—The Wheat crop is not large, but the quality is excellent, and will bring a good price. Owing to the dry weather, from the latter end of June to within the past few days, the Oat crop is not very good. Corn looks well, the late rains have improved its appearance 50 per cent.

Hillsdale County, July 21.—The Wheat crop this year is not an average. The quality is good, and all is safely harvested. Corn is doing moderately well; some of the seed failed, which makes it late; with good weather an average crop may be obtained. Oats not doing much, and the yield will be poor.

Ingham County, July 22.—The Wheat crop on the timber land is first rate; on the openings rather thin on the ground, owing to the severity of last Winter. Spring crops are late, but are doing well now. Corn will be about a fair crop. Grass moderately good.

Lenawee County, July 21.—The crops here have suffered less from the drouth than in any of the surrounding Counties. Wheat is good. Corn is suffering some from the drouth in some sections. Potatoes and Oats are much in need of rain.

[illegible] County, July 22.—The crops are coming in [illegible]. Wheat is good, and all is safely harvested. [illegible] is somewhat late, owing to dry weather, and [illegible], in some instances, to be replanted. Other [illegible] crops are similarly situated. Judging from present appearances, the crops will be a fair average.

[illegible] County, July 1[illegible].—There is considerable quantity of old Wheat yet in the hands of farmers, who are now in the midst of the Wheat harvest, which they represent as good in quantity and quality. The weather is fine for harvesting, and the Wheat is well secured. The Corn crop looks fair at present, but if the drouth continues, the yield will not be large. Oats and Barley are suffering for want of rain. Hay is plentiful, and the Clover has been well secured.

[illegible] County, July 22.—The crops are all good in the County. Wheat is remarkably so. Corn is promising, and with good weather the yield will be large. The weather has been the best possible for harvesting, and farmers have no room to complain this year.

Washtenaw County, July 2[illegible].—There is still on hand a considerable surplus of last year's Wheat crop. The yield of Wheat this year will not be so large as previously. The quality, however, is excellent, and the land in prime order. Corn, Potatoes, Oats and other Summer crops promise well. Good seasonable weather is all that is wanted now to make large crops.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible] County, July 1[illegible].—The crops here have all so far done well. Wheat is good. Corn promises an abundant yield. Oats, hay, &c., are also in excellent condition. Money is tight, but the magnificent harvest will soon remedy the evil.

Champaigne County, July 18.—The drouth has been felt in this County considerably. The Wheat crops were light, averaging 12½ to 15 bushels. Oats are still lighter. The grass crop not worth harvesting. Corn stands it pretty well as yet, but unless there be rain very soon it will suffer severely. The health has been and is unusually good.

Henderson County, July 19.—The prospect of the harvest is very flattering. Wheat was never better in this locality. Corn looks well and promises an abundant yield. Oats are rather short; the crop will be light. Merchants are doing well, which is owing perhaps mainly to the fact that our farmers and all classes of laboring men are in a prosperous condition.

La Salle County, July 22.—The Corn crop this year is very good. Wheat crop, Winter, about an ordinary yield. Spring crop, Oats and Wheat light. Money tight; business dull; collections very slow.

Putnam County, July 22.—The drouth which has prevailed to some extent in some of the adjacent counties, has not prevailed here; consequently the crops are good. Wheat about an average. Corn is in good order and the yield will be large. Other crops about an average.

IOWA.

Winneshiek County, July 21.—The Wheat crop will be a good one and large; so also the Oat crop. Potatoes promise to be abundant. The Corn crop will not be as good as last season, for the reason that farmers were troubled very much to get good seed. The season has been a good one for growth of Corn.

Americans in Paris.

The following is the List of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of the American European Express Exchange Company, Paris, from July 10 to July 17, 1856:

James W. Beekman, Frederick Schmidt, K. Dideriek, D. C. McKenzie, Jas. Hamee, Chas. Moran, Henry Numens, R. N. Clark, Geo. Bell and daughter, Evynder Berry and daughter, Thos. Portians and daughter, J. S. Spencer and daughter, Col. Hervey Sparks, Mrs. Hervey Sparks, Mrs. H. Brandegee, Mrs. W. Vansandt, J. Weidenfeld, A. H. Blun, A. G. Richards, Mrs. T. P. Richards, J. M. Doubleday, V. B. Depierris, S. D. Stryker, Jr., N. Y.; W. H. Geddings, S. C.; J. Routh Ogden, Miss.; W. F. Raslesson, *C. Holmes, G. E. Williamson and daughter; Geo.* Selves and family, Ohio; John W. Fox, A. Gracie and daughter, N. J.; Geo. H. Bartlett, Geo. C. Little, Wm. H. Sargent, Mass.; R. Manton and family, R. I.; J. H. Canfield and lady, F. H. North and family, Conn.; J. Little Smith and family, C. Dyer, Ala.; J. C. Parney and family, D. C.; Patrick H. Fay, A. J. Cipriani, Jas. M. Wilson, P. A. H. Ronauld, H. Lawrence, E. R. Bell and lady, A. Van Bergen, T. K. Horton, N. Y.; R. H. Rodd, Ky.; P. H. Thompson, David M. Lead, A. A. Williams and family, Thos. F. Guion, John S. Wallis, T. L. Serrill, La.; John H. Caughy, John H. Seirich, N. Dickson Walker, Henry Kellogg, S. T. Wallis, Md.; John Russell, Frederick Richard, H. A. Seabrook, S. C.

The potato-rot has appeared in Massachusetts, notwithstanding the dry and clear weather, with a good deal of virulence. It is perceptible on potatoes from the South, as well as on those in the vicinity. The rot appears at the stem end in the shape of a little speck of rust under the skin. In some of them, examined with a microscope, the disease appeared like a burn in the flesh, and a minute after transparent insects could be seen moving over it, imperceptible to the naked eye.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, though they can be bought at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 31¼@$6 37½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow were disposed of at 28c.@28½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for, at old rates.

COFFEE—Is still in fair request, and is stiffly held: Java, 14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 10c.@11c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c., ℔ lb. Stock of Rio on hand, to-day, 62,000 pkgs.

COPPER—Essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Continues quiet and irregular, with only small sales reported at about 11½c.@11¾c. for Upland Middlings; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for Gulf do.; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ lb. Most factors decline selling at these figures.

FISH—The demand for all kinds is moderate at prices below the views of factors. Hence the very limited transactions.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for all desirable grades of State and Western Flour is brisk and firm. Inferior qualities attract very little attention and are decreasing in value. The sales since our last amount to about 13,000 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@ 6 00
Ordinary State	6 00@ 6 10
Straight State	6 10@ 6 20
Favorite and Extra State	6 20@ 6 50
Common to Good Michigan	5 40@ 5 80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 15@ 6 30
Common to Good Ohio	6 30@ 6 55
Fancy Michigan	6 80@ 6 90
Fancy Ohio	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Michigan	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 40@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Missouri	6 75@10 00

Canadian is quiet yet firm, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 650 bbls. inferior Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 15@$7 90 ℔ bbl. Southern is essentially unaltered, being rare and needed at full rates. The sales since our last comprise about 1,900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7 50@$9 and $10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in good demand, and is steady at $3 85@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less freely offered, and is in pretty fair request at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 in puncheons.

GRAIN—*Wheat, of desirable quality, is actively* inquired for at advancing prices. The sales since our last reach about 49,000 bushels, including common to prime Canadian White at $1 55@$1 66; very good Western do. at $1 60; do. do. red at $1 61; fair to prime Southern White at $1 75@$1 86, and do. Red at $1 63@$1 74 per bushel. Prime Rye is rare, and needed at 85c.@86c. ℔ bushel. Oats are plentier, and procurable at 44c.@45c. for Ohio and Lake; 42c.@44c. for State; 39c.@42c. for Jersey; and 36c.@39c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn remains in very poor supply and good request at full prices. The sales since our last amount to about 51,000 bushels, at 58c.@61½c. for unsound, heated and damp; 62c.@64c. for common to prime mixed; 68c.@70c. for Southern Yellow; 66c.@68c. for round Yellow; 70c.@75c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 70c.@80c. for round White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River were reported at 55c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are quiet yet stiffly held.

HOPS—Range from 10c.@14c. ℔ lb. Demand limited.

IRON—About 70 tons Scotch Pig found buyers at $31@$32, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Dull and heavy, at $1 22 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Depressed and languid, as previously reported.

LEATHER—Exhibits no really new feature.

LIME—Rockland is less abundant, and is now held at 80c.@85c. for Common, and $1 12½@$1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is lightly dealt in, at old figures. Total stock on hand to-day, 9,338 hhds. and 1,842 bbls. and tcs.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in reduced supply, and now held at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs., but purchasers are reluctant to pay so much for it. Spirits Turpentine is at 38c.@38½c. ℔ gallon, with a moderate stock and a fair inquiry. Tar and Resin are without any particular variation.

OILS—Nothing really new has transpired in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is not very brisk, but factors thereof generally claim 88c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet and languid at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened very heavily and irregularly, but it subsequently recovered and closed pretty actively at improved prices. The sales since our last reach about 250 bbls. in lots, closing at $19 75@$19 87½ for Mess, and $17 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut meats are in fair supply and limited request at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard continues dull and heavy. The sales since our last reach about 600 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12¾c.@12⅞c., ℔ lb. Beef being very abundant continues depressed; the sales since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country Prime; $8@$8 50 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $12@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is less plenty, and is selling moderately at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State; 9c.@9½c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb.

[illegible] Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1856.

[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations G., L., T., F., L., D., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: G.—[illegible]. L.—F. C. Lemon's. T.—Thompson's. F.—Fisher's. L.—Lewis'. D.—Dowd's.

RICE—There were only 100 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is rather quiet, yet quoted firm.

SOAP—About 200 boxes Castile brought 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are in good demand and are quite firm, with sales reported since our last of about 1,200 hhds. Cuba &c., mostly at from 8c.@9c., together with a cargo of about 170 tons Manila Sugar, to arrive per *Anna Kimbal*, at 8½c. ℔ lb. This latter is a resale of a cargo, the first disposal of which was on contract to a highly respectable local firm engaged in refining sugar, who purchased it three months ago, at 6⅞c. ℔ lb., on the representation of the importers that it was "to arrive on or before the 1st of August, 1856." The vessel is still absent, having met with an accident, on account of which she has failed to reach her destination as early as had been expected. This circumstance is regarded by the importers as releasing them from being bound by the contract, while the first purchasers of the Sugar insist upon the binding force thereof. It is the general practice to insert in sale-notes after the date limited for delivery the words "or no sale;" but in the sale-note of the transaction alluded to no such phrase is to be found. Had this phrase been employed therein, the sale referred to would be canceled by the non-arrival of the vessel. But no such clause is inserted in the note given at the date of this sale, and on the *effect of this omission is based the dispute, as to* the validity of the contract up to the delivery of the Sugar. The importers of the Sugar claim that they are *no longer bound by the first contract, on the* ground that the custom of the trade is, that where there is an impossibility of fulfilling the contract, as is alleged in the present instance, the result is as if no sale had been made, and the contract is annulled. *The first purchasers of the Sugar, however,* contend that the said custom of the trade is altogether inapplicable in this case; that the contract is specific; that they, in purchasing the Sugar without the usual qualification as to when the contract should become valid, and not binding, acquired the ownership of the Sugar, regardless of the time of its delivery; that they would have been governed by this conviction, even had Sugar deteriorated since they made the purchase in question; and that they are resolved to test whether the other parties to the contract must not obey the same rule when Sugar has materially advanced. When the dispute arose it was proposed to settle it by arbitration; but the difficulty of securing perfectly impartial umpires put a stop to this movement, and we are now assured that the matter will be brought before Courts of Justice for ultimate adjustment. It is a very interesting case, and as the difference between the price at which the Sugar was first sold and that at which it lately changed hands, places in dispute a net sum on the whole cargo of about $25,000, we are inclined to think neither party will readily relinquish their own opinions. Our opinion is that the terms and memorandums of the first sale of the Sugar, can be received as evidence in favor of the view advanced by the importers. Both parties are in this case bound—not by the custom of the trade, which they have disregarded in their written contract—but by the express terms and obvious meaning of the contract itself. If it admits of doubt at all, the doubt refers to the wording of the contract and its legitimate signification. This is the point to be settled, and it must be finally settled on its own merits and without any reference to the customs of the trade. Refined Sugars are in lively request, and are very firm in price. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties thus: Loaf, 13c.; Crushed, 13¼c.; Ground, 12¾c.; Circle A—Crushed, 13¾c. ℔ lb.

STOCK OF SUGAR AUG. 1.

	1853.	1854.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, hhds	38,387	33,382	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico, hhds	7,740	4,470	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, hhds	8,062	9,687	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas, hhds	346	176	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Croix, hhds	345	311	....	328
English Islands, hhds	....	....	....	167
Total hhds	56,944	34,856	32,640	43,125
Havana, boxes	17,5[illegible]9	14,478	32,940	14,000
Brazil, bags	6,158	....	....	....
Manila, bags	16,950	13,967	....	....

TALLOW—There were 15,000 lbs. prime sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at full rates. Stock of domestic on hand, at Inspection Warehouses, 6,710 hhds.; stock of Spanish in first hands, 5,158 bales.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were made at 37½c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active, but otherwise unimproved. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce; and Heavy Goods, 30s.@35s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

PELLEAMIT & KITCHING'S WOOL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 1, 1856.

During the month of July, the Wool market has been in an unsettled state. The new Wool has come in quite slowly, and we learn that the clip is much shorter than that of last year, and but little is left unsold in first hands. Manufacturers bought sparingly in the early part of the month. The Delaine Mills have been among the heaviest operators, as they usually are at this period of the year; and prices opened a shade above those of last season. There was a brief excitement when some large sales of Delaine Wool took place at about 2 to 3 cents ℔ lb. higher than previous rates, but the market is now about the same as before.

The enormous importations of Dry Goods, thus far, *during the present year, seem to influence the markets* in Europe as well as here to a high degree; also the short clip, the very easy money market, and the prospect of a good harvest, would give a new impulse to speculation—the immense importations prove clearly again, that the foreign manufacturers command our market, and draw the profits of the present "duty system," injuring at the same time both our industrial and farming interests. It appears strange to us that the great value of an increasing home industry is not understood by the majority of American farmers, otherwise they would have done their best, long since, to have the duty on Wool, and on several other raw materials for manufacturing purposes, abolished. It is well known that excessive importations of Dry Goods are dangerous in many respects, not only to our home manufacturers, but by the exportation of specie for these heavy imports, all trade is affected materially, and the more so if Flour and Grain do not pay to be exported. Home manufacturers, if injured seriously, have the effect of reducing the prices of our native Wool to very low figures, as we have seen it repeatedly at 20@30c. ℔ lb. The next crisis of this nature will probably enlighten not only Congress, but the farmers, upon this subject, as statistics and good advice have so far failed.

The accounts from England and the European Continent, speak likewise, of the heavy exportations to this country as being dangerous, and liable to result in positive losses. The manufacturers of woolen goods, in consequence of these views, have restricted their purchases of wool, and prices have somewhat declined since the clip; and the prospects for the London Auction Sales of about 80,000 bales of Colonial wool are for a decline of at least 2d. per lb., and may prove greater still. They say, however, that there are good signs for the future, in business generally. The clip has been short all over Europe—in some countries 10 per cent shorter than usual, and higher prices, it is thought will be obtained in consequence, in the Fall and Winter.

We are gratified to report that some of our woolen articles have improved the rates, but the advance is not enough or does not correspond sufficiently with the higher prices of wool; and some fear is, moreover, expressed that the large importations of goods will press hard upon the prices again, and make sales rather difficult. For pulled wool the demand has been moderate, but prices are without change since our last, and the stock about the same.

Foreign low wools have been quiet for the last two weeks and rates have ruled a shade lower, as sellers are more disposed to meet the buyers.

The importation of wool has been rather small for this time of year, and our stock of the desirable kinds of low wools has become a limited one, but we may look for a better supply as peace is now established, and France and England are no longer such large consumers for low wools, suitable for army clothing, etc. The markets of France and England are already better stocked with low wools than any others, the prices of which have declined so far as to bring them, in some instances, on a level with our own.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

[illegible]

T. DOUGLASS, [illegible]

J. R. PORLOW & CO. [illegible]

WM. H. JACKSON, [illegible] No. 4[illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

Boot and Gas [illegible]

From [illegible] allowed to those who buy to sell again. [illegible] DOE & SON, [illegible]

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible]

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, [illegible] Also, other [illegible] insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.........[illegible]

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO.........[illegible] Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers).........[illegible]

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN THIS PREPARATION

We have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt rheum, dyspepsia and general debility, with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone, and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

[illegible]

DR. [illegible] invigorant of the human system [illegible] other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. MAGNUS.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 35 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, [illegible] and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's successful Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Impotency, &c. Office, No. [illegible] Mercer-st., [illegible] St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. [illegible] Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—[illegible]

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. CORBETT, No. [illegible] Duane-st., Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, having practiced for the last 20 years in his specialty; and at his present office he is enabled to guarantee to all who may require his services a perfect cure or no charge. Dr. C. would apprise strangers and others who have been gulled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., that in him at least they can confide. He has permission to refer to parties of respectability who have been cured by him when given up by others and considered themselves incurable. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the complaint this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of [illegible] this is to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No. 376 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 192 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines successfully debility and weakness of the seminal organs [illegible] cure, leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode herein. Charges for medicine and advice very moderate, and no charge will be made unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or unusual process. Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and cured more cases than almost any other physician living. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 11 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Office, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Strictures and all private diseases, also all seminal and female diseases successfully treated. Letters address Box No. 383 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

CIGARS BY CATALOGUE.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 Nassau-st., [illegible] different brands of Havana, &c. [illegible] choice stock, and sold to pay advances. N. B.—Privilege will be given to take any quantity. (Warranted [illegible])

By Catalogue, as follows:

FURNITURE, &c.—TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer, will sell THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 Nassau-st., rosewood parlor suits of furniture, covered satin brocatel; consisting of sofa, easy, gothic, and arm chairs, [illegible] and side tables; also rosewood etagere; 2 handsome suites of enameled chamber, mahogany [illegible], drab and pink, and green, ornamented—9 pieces; mahogany sofas and [illegible], easy and rocking spring seat chairs, extension dining tables, bureaus, pair of spring mattresses, oak and black walnut chairs, China tea-sets, 50 paintings, [illegible] framed.

ALSO, SECOND-HAND CARPETING, &c.—Oilcloth, mattresses, [illegible], canary birds, double-barreled fowling-piece, sideboard and office chairs, desks, engravings, [illegible] view of New-York, in rich gilt frame; gothic and Grecian bedsteads, hall-stands, &c. N. B.—This is a sale to close account of the year ending 1st of August. [illegible] will examine catalogues containing particulars.

Wm. H. Weeks, Auctioneer.

BAKER AND WEEKS.—Will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock, a splendid country seat at Glen Cove, Long Island, containing about 35 acres of land. The place is an island, communicating with the main land by a wide and substantial stone causeway. It is beautifully wooded with forest and fruit trees and the grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery, &c. On the premises is a very large mansion house about 80 feet front, and 45 feet deep; it has a kitchen and cellar under the whole building, and contains above, a library, drawing-rooms, bed-rooms, &c., in all twenty-three rooms, besides bath-room, water closet, &c. There are large and substantial out-buildings on the premises, such as a barn, coach-house, wash-house, &c. There is a great abundance of fruit, viz., cherry, apples, pear, peach, all in full bearing. The island is about two hours' distance from the City of New-York, to which there are means of access several times a day by the steamboat and railroad. If required, possession will be given immediately. For persons fond of boating, fishing and shooting, it is extremely desirable. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 5 Nassau-st.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, [illegible] THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office No. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a [illegible] of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds [illegible] negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—[illegible] WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—[illegible] Wallkill River, [illegible] Road at Newburg, by plank [illegible] daily mail-stage passes. Mansion house [illegible] high, with wings attached; 12 fine rooms [illegible] and other out buildings, all in good order [illegible] orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental [illegible] of excellent land. Walden is located [illegible] Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed [illegible] and Methodist Church, several stores, &c. [illegible] in healthfulness and beauty of scenery [illegible]

[illegible] Dutchess County [illegible] from New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn. There [illegible] double two-story house, built in modern style, [illegible] wing, piazzas, &c. Out buildings extensive; [illegible] garden and fruit in abundance. It is within [illegible] of New-York; access unlimited by railroad or steamboat, making it a most convenient and desirable residence for any one doing business in town. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 37 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. cars, with 8 lots of ground, [illegible] 8 rooms, gas in all the rooms, gas in stable, plenty of fruit and vegetables, cow and carriage house. A large portion can remain on mortgage, if wanted. Inquire on premises, cor. of Putnam and Classon avs.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No. 166 East [illegible], replete with all the modern improvements and in complete order, [illegible] valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st. Inquire at No. 166 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The place occupied by the subscriber, about one mile north of Poughkeepsie, and two hours' ride from this City by Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is nearly new, and [illegible] graperies, greenhouse, granary, stables, carriage-house, &c., &c.; abundance of fruit of the choicest kinds. It is beautifully located, and one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE.—At Bay Ridge, in the town of Utrecht, having a front of 100 feet on the Bay, and containing one acre of first quality land. The shore road passes through the grounds. On the premises are a new 2-story and basement frame house, 35 by 30 feet, finished [illegible], also a neat cottage, barn and well. The whole will be sold together; or, if desirable, the two-story house with a small portion of the grounds will be reserved. For particulars inquire of TUNIS G. BERGEN, Bay Ridge, or [illegible] OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new [illegible], in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes and to letting for steam power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also now on the premises and running, but two years old, a [illegible] horse engine and boilers capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. [illegible], Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S SALE—A VALUABLE FARM.—The heirs of the estate of the late Lewis Vail, deceased, now offer for sale a valuable farm in Yorktown, Westchester County, near Crom-pond corner, seven miles from Peekskill, containing 200 acres, all under high state of cultivation. On said premises is a new dwelling house, barn, wagon house, granary, &c. &c. All the buildings are new and well located; a thrifty young orchard and every variety of fruits. The farm is well watered and divided in meadow and plow land, with about 12 acres of wood land. Will be sold on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to ALEX. VAIL, in the village of Peekskill, or LEONARD VAIL, on the premises.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER—FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land, in the town of Courtlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about one and a half hours' ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being a part of the ancient manor of Van Courtlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut, and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, valuable clay beds, and will be sold either together or in separate parcels. And also on it are several splendid building sites, commanding extensive views up and down the river. The access, both by water and railroad, commends it to the attention of the public. For maps and further particulars inquire to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

TWO VERY SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—Situated in the beautiful village of Stamford, Conn. One house is 45 feet front and 57 feet deep and contains 17 rooms. The other is 50 feet front by 32 feet deep, and contains 12 rooms. The grounds are beautifully located on the banks of a river, the scenery is very attractive, and the place very healthy. For further particulars inquire of C. W. ADAMS, No. 339 Broadway, or R. E. ADAMS on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Coldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 116 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 201 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

TO EXCHANGE.—Unincumbered Hudson River property, suitable for sub-division, within a few yards of the railroad depot, and only one hour's ride from this City—the whole tract possessing a grand view of the river. This property is rapidly advancing in value, and possesses many advantages for the purchaser. Proposals addressed to Box No. 705 Post-Office, New-York, offering strictly desirable securities, will be noticed. To such a [illegible] and full particulars will be given.

FARM AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Consisting of 97 acres, with elegant and commodious buildings; also good farm house, in Jamaica village, within 45 minutes' ride. To a person wishing to combine the advantages of a fine farm and elegant country seat, the opportunity is a good one. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 100 Broadway.

$700 FOR A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND LOT.—An American mechanic, clerk or porter, with small family, willing to walk seven avenues to the cars, to live in an American neighborhood, though somewhat new and retired, can purchase cheap and on very easy terms—say $100 cash, and $25 quarterly till paid. Inquire of Mr. DAY, [illegible] near 6th-av., Brooklyn. (Greenwood cars to 14th-st.)

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house, on Wolcott, near Richards st., Brooklyn. Lot 20 x 100, house [illegible], most thoroughly built, and in first rate order. Will rent for $250. Price only $1,[illegible]; $[illegible] can [illegible]. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT.—One hour's ride from [illegible], to exchange for a neat dwelling house in this City. It must be on the north side and not above [illegible]-st. A description of the property and facilities of getting to it, may be obtained by applying to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 37 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A three-story brick building, with a [illegible] steam engine [illegible] horse power, and locomotive boiler, all in good running order. Also, the unexpired lease of six lots adjoining, if required. The property is situated on West 19th-st., below 10th-av. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, No. [illegible] West 19th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A superior farm or country seat, at Woodbury, Conn., consisting of [illegible] acres, a very superior new dwelling house, outbuildings, &c. Also, other farms and country seats for sale. Apply to [illegible]

[illegible] COUNTRY RESIDENCE [illegible] will be exchanged for first class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 15th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 8 A. M., or from 5 to 6 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—The large 4-story brick building (with iron shutters) No. 69 John-st., between Nassau and William. The building is one of the first class, containing all modern improvements, well lighted and ventilated; size 25 feet by 100. Possession of first floor, basement and one of the lofts, given immediately. Apply to JOHN PAINE, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Situated in the most desirable and fashionable location; is entirely new and handsomely furnished—No. 14 West 14th-st. Inquire on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—With steam power, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 25 by 100, 20 windows each. Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL.—One-half of a double house, from garret to basement. Situation unequaled. Rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply to Rev. H. HUSTED, cor. of 37th-st. and Lexington-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Three lots, with frame buildings on the south side of 20th-st., east of 7th-av. Inquire at No. 148 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO MECHANICS.—Two light rooms on Canal and Walker sts., with power of unsurpassed steadiness, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—No. 158 West-st. Inquire on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 450 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished cottage on Staten Island, near one of the landings, for two or three months; or, furnished apartments in a first class house, similarly located. Address Box No. 1,062 Post Office, with full particulars.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—With from one eighth of an acre, to one acre of land attached. Must be well located, and not more than about half an hour's ride from the City,—the vicinity of the North River preferred. Family very small. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office, stating location, size of house, rent, &c.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected at a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances [illegible] the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st. [illegible]—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De la Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,
Algiers,
Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Athens,
Aix-la-Chapelle,
Baden Baden,
Bale,
Berlin,
Berne,
Beyrout,
Bologne,
Bordeaux,
Bremen,
Breslau,
Brussels,
Cadiz,
Carlsruhe,
Cairo,
Coblence,
Cologne,
Constantinople,
Dresden,
Florence,
Frankfort-s-M.,
Genoa,
Geneva,
Gibraltar,
Hamburg,
Havre,
Heidelberg,
Jerusalem,
The Hague,
Lausanne,
Leipsic,
Lisbon,
Liege,
London,
Leghorn,
Lucerne,
Lucca,
Lyons,
Madrid,
Madeira,
Malaga,
Malta,
Mannheim,
Marseilles,
Mayence,
Messina,
Milan,
Moscow,
Munich,
Naples,
Nice,
Pau,
Palermo,
Pisa,
Prague,
Riga,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Seville,
Sienna,
Smyrna,
St. Petersburg,
Strasbourg,
Stockholm,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1855. WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., new Court House.—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving envelopes containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

Office of Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 19th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

Office of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, July 29, 1856.

INTEREST NOTICE.—The interest due on the 1st of August, on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the coupons at this office. C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon-Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Saint Nicholas Bank, New-York, Aug. 1, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—New-York, June 21, 1856.—The interest coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st of August, prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Interest due on Bonds of this Company on 1st August, 1856, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The second installment of thirty per cent. of the capital stock will be payable at the Banking-House, No. 117 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 11th of August proximo. By order of the Board. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The coupons of the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Banking office of GEO. B. SATTERLEE, No. 45 Pine-st. H. T. ARNOLD, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Aug. 1, 1856. The QUASSAICK BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, July 30, 1856.—The COMMERCIAL BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Feb. [illegible].—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Dec. 31, 1855.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2 and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500, 6 per cent. [illegible] STILLMAN, Pres.

A LIBERAL REWARD—Will be given by John Reynolds for the recovery of the body of his brother THOMAS REYNOLDS, who was drowned on Sunday, July 27, while bathing in Astoria River. Height 5 feet 8 inches, aged 28 years, fair hair, closely shaved. Apply at No. 56 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN ORDMAN, Astoria.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 24, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings, for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—Secretary's Office, Chicago, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

New-York, July 30, 1856.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1856—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. [illegible], and COLUMBIA, Captain C. P. King, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsfield	[illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	[illegible]
Mellenville	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	1 [illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	[illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	2 00	Russell	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	[illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Bonner, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Saturday, Aug. 2 .. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2 .. 6 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3 .. 6 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2 .. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3 .. 6 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3 .. 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4 .. 4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 4 .. 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 5 .. 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 5 .. [illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 6 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6 [illegible] A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, Aug. 2 .. 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2 .. 6 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 2 .. [illegible] P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 2 .. [illegible] P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 3 .. [illegible] A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 3 .. [illegible] P. M.
Monday, Aug. 4 .. [illegible]	Monday, Aug. 4 .. [illegible]
Tuesday, Aug. 5 .. [illegible]	Tuesday, Aug. 5 .. [illegible]
Wednesday, Aug. 6 .. [illegible] A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 6 .. [illegible] A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 7 .. 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 7 .. [illegible] A. M.
Friday, Aug. 8 .. [illegible] A. M.	Friday, Aug. 8 .. 12 M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. Bowman, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9 A. M., 1¼ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. S. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Peter Hollow and Miller's-place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. Corlies, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE.—Fare $1—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 6 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of I. LEWIS, Jr., No. 202 West st.

AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The favorite steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave Jay-st. pier for the above delightful watering places THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, returning at an early hour this evening. Sea-air and surf-bathing unexcelled. Fare 37½ cents each way.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.—Located at Chatham, Columbia County, New-York. The next term of this Institute will commence on Wednesday, August 27, 1856. A limited number of young ladies and gentlemen will be received as boarders. Instruction is given in the English branches, ancient and modern languages, music, drawing, painting, embroidery, &c. It is the aim of those to whom the direction of this Institution is intrusted to make it in every respect worthy of its constantly increasing patronage. For further information, see Catalogues, which may be obtained of R. C. ROOT, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York; SAMUEL H. CORNELL, Esq., No. 287 Fulton-st., New-York; or by addressing the Principal at Chatham, Columbia County, N. York.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a boarding and day school, No. 42 West [illegible]-st., for young gentlemen, where all the branches of a thorough classical and commercial education will be taught. French is the language of the school. There is a gymnasium in the institution.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 35 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, flowers and designs, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 36 Canal-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 171 and 173 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 6¾ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, [illegible] Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:50, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 6 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M. lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:45 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 11th day of August, at the office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 11th August. The interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on the 1st August, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on presentation of the Coupons. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—REDUCED FARE.—$3 00 between Albany and New-York; $3 50 New-York and Saratoga. [illegible] A. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York; [illegible] A. M. Mail Train leaves Albany for New-York; 4:45 P. M. Express Train leaves Albany for New-York. LEAVES NEW-YORK—[illegible] A. M. Express Train for Albany; [illegible] A. M. Mail Train for Albany; 3:30 P. M. Express Train for Albany. Commencing August 4, 1856. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 6 P. M. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, trains leave Hartford at 7:30 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 6 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st. by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES,
No. 333 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK.
These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, Nunns', &c., for sale at $60, $90, $100, and $150. Pianos hired and exchanged.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

THREE NEW PIANO-FORTES—7 octave, and two melodeons for sale or to let very cheap. Also nine other pianos, (three upright;) prices: $60, $80, $75, $90, $125, up to $250; or to rent at $2, $3, $4, and $5 a month. M. DUMSDAY, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 335 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 28th-st. and 9th-av.

A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 3 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SLOTE & JANES, is dissolved. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the concern.

HENRY L. SLOTE,
Dated July 1, 1856. JONATHAN JANES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, have formed a limited partnership, and that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SLOTE & JANES; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Blank Books and Stationery; that the name of the general partners interested therein, are HENRY L. SLOTE, who resides in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and JONATHAN JANES, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York aforesaid; that the name of the special partner interested therein, is WILLIAM H. WEBB, who resides in the City of New-York, State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is Two Thousand Dollars, and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1856, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of July, 1861.

H. L. SLOTE,
JONATHAN JANES,
W. H. WEBB.

Dated New-York, July 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GURNEY and FREDERICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. GURNEY, who will continue the same at No. 349 Broadway.

J. GURNEY,
New-York, July 31, 1856. C. D. FREDERICKS.

NOTICE.—The firm of DOLAN & THOMPSON have made a general assignment to the undersigned who is alone authorized to collect or settle debts, and receive moneys due to said firm. F. W. HUTCHINS, No. 65 Murray-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market from animals selected.

A[illegible] SELF-RAKING REAPER—With or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 1856	Wednesday, May 14 1856
Saturday, May 10 1856	Wednesday, May 28 1856
Saturday, May 24 1856	Wednesday, June 11 1856
Saturday, June 7 1856	Wednesday, June 25 1856
Saturday, June 21 1856	Wednesday, July 9 1856
Saturday, July 5 1856	Wednesday, July 23 1856
Saturday, July 19 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston.... Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston....... Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York .... Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........ Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston .... Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, August 9, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 3, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon $130
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No parcels received on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For Passage or Freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Sept. 6.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:

First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21.

For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE—DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ETNA........Capt. Miller. | EMEU........Capt. Small.
JURA........Capt. Moodie. | ALPS........Capt. Inglis.
MELITA....Capt. Anderson. | LEBANON........Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (Paddle) Capt. Brownless.

The EMEU will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage is invited to visit the ship.

The EMEU made her last passage to Havre in 11 days 17 hours. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander. GLASGOW, [illegible] tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW.....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH..Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

ETNA, Capt Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

The staterooms are unusually large, and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, H. Inglis, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 7th of August. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers and baggage, at 7½ A. M. and 8½ A. M. precisely. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

The ASIA will succeed the PERSIA and sail on the 20th instant.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—The new and splendid steamship CAHAWBA, (2,000 tons burden,) J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail from Pier No. [illegible], foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 2, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 148 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in Whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by F. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

COAL.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered to any part of the City, at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WM. H. PEARSON, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible] and white shades, [illegible] BALDWIN'S, No. [illegible] Bowery, corner [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD HILLIARD, WILLIAM R. HAYES, RICHARD H. HOPKINS and [illegible] HILLIARD, Jr., against THOMAS GILLESPIE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and twenty-three dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest thereon, from the 24th day of December, A. D. 1855; together with the further sum of [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest thereon, from the 16th day of December, A. D. [illegible]; and for the further sum of five hundred and [illegible] dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of March, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 28, 1856. BIRDSEYE & SOMMERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy19-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN GARVEY against JAMES GARVEY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-seven dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest on one hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-seven cents from May 1, 1856, and on one hundred and five dollars and twenty-one cents from [illegible], 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 28, 1856. CLARK & CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 156 Broadway, New-York. The complaint in this action was filed the 30th day of June, 1856, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City. CLARK & CORNWALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je30 law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—NICHOLAS DE ALFARO and Josephine De Alfaro, his wife, against BRIDGET LEARY, Executrix, John E. Devlin and Andrew Leary, Executors of Andrew Leary, deceased; Andrew Leary, Thomas Leary, Michael Leary, Ellen Leary, Bridget Leary, Mary Leary, John Collins and Bridget, his wife, Mary Foley, Edward Bower and Ann, his wife, Mary Mahoney, [illegible] Mahoney, Andrew Mahoney and ——, his wife, Thomas Dunean and Ellen Dunean, his wife, Walter Whelan, William Whelan, Patrick Whelan and Mary Whelan, William C. Lawton and William J. Forbes.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of July, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1856. B. H. BOWNE, Plaintiffs' Attorney. jy15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL F. BERCH, PERES S. SCHELL and HIRAM C. NEWMAN, plaintiffs against WILLIAM HUNT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-three dollars, with interest thereon from Dec. 15, 1855, and also for the sum of one thousand two hundred and [illegible] dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 24th day of March, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1856. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of July, 1856. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy19-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—HENRY S. CARPENTER against MICHAEL HART and MARY his wife, JAMES D. VAN HOVENBURGH and —— VAN HOVENBURGH, his wife.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. [illegible] Broome-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1856. EDWARD A. FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 308 Broome-st., New-York. The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of August, 1856. EDWARD A. FRASER, Plaintiff's Attorney. au2-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—EZRA P. DAVIS, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE DOBBENWEND and SARAH, his wife, WILLIAM B. ADAMS and others.—To the defendant, WILLIAM B. ADAMS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of July instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 62 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 18, 1856. EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy19-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE PIERCE, Contractor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, No. 38 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1856. CATHERINE PIERCE, Administratrix. CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, Administrator. WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, Attorneys. mh1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1856. MARY B. JARVIS, C. Y. COLES, Administrators. [illegible]-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY L. DODGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1856. SAMUEL N. DODGE, Administrator. [illegible]-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES L. VARICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of LEWIS & REEVE, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1856. HARRIET B. VARICK, Administratrix. f2-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PORTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Greenwich-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of December, 1855. WILLIAM MAX, [illegible]. [illegible]-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON T. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1856. R. M. BLATCHFORD, Executor. mh29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLS late of the City of New-York, (Miller,) deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the establishment of H. WINDUST, No. 11 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1856. ANN NICHOLS, Administratrix. [illegible]-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING CARS.—The Hudson River Railroad Company invite sealed proposals until the 15th day of August next, for the haulage of their cars by horses between 31st and Chambers sts., and intermediate stations in the City of New-York for one or more years from and after the [illegible] day of October next.

Parties proposing to do the work can obtain information as to the service, &c., required, on application to the undersigned, to whom proposals may be addressed, marked "Proposals for Hauling Cars," previous to the 15th of August.

The Company reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may consider unsatisfactory.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th day of August, at 12 M., for the Construction of the [illegible] Reservoir, situated near the Jamaica Road, about five miles from Brooklyn.

The work consists of earth-work, slope-wall, and puddling.

Specifications and plans of the work will be shown on the ground, and at the Engineer's Office, [illegible] Building, Brooklyn, from the 6th August.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible]

[illegible] with the exception of garbage or even ashes. In view of the necessities of the case, it has been customary to wink at violations of this rule, as [illegible] ... the matter would only be made worse. The City Inspector has lately taken this subject in hand, and an ordinance framed by him is now before the Common Council, proposing to allow suitable boxes to be placed on the side-walks at all times, into which garbage shall be thrown. Under his direction also has been prepared a model of a box which looks as though it was calculated to do good service. It is open at the top, but one side is extended upwards in a circular form so as to conceal [illegible] the sight of the contents from [illegible]. The box is designed to be placed in such a manner as to project slightly over the curbstone, and the projecting portion of the bottom will be perforated so that the fluid deposited with the garbage may run off. The movement seems to be a good one.

The Commissioners of Health.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD REFUSE TO GRANT THE [illegible] TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF [illegible] AND LAMPS.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's Office.

The following action, in relation to vessels detained at Quarantine by the Health Officer, was reported:

Petition of Captain of brig *J. H. Kent*, from Ponce, P. R., to be allowed to lighten cargo of sugar and molasses to this City or Brooklyn. Vessel arrived July [illegible]. Laid over till to-morrow.

Petition of Captain of brig *Frodonia*, from Cienfuegos, to be allowed to bring cargo to City. Arrived July 25. All well on board. Port of departure sickly. Same decision.

Petition of Captain of brig *Hope*, from Cardenas, to be allowed to bring cargo to the City. Vessel arrived on 20th inst., with sugar and molasses, and all well. Same decision.

Petitions of Captains of bark *Brooklin Giddings*, from Cardenas with sugar, arrived on 22d inst. And [illegible] Weston, from Port-au-Prince, arrived on [illegible]. Same decision.

Steamer *Isabel* and brig *Twilight*, from Guayama—passengers want to come up. Denied. Vessel must remain 30 days from time of arrival, 20 of which have expired.

Steamship [illegible] wants to land hides in the City. Refused.

Bark [illegible] Weston allowed to bring her cargo to the City.

☞ A distinguished physician had occasion to drop into the Comptroller's Office a day or two since. He left his horse standing on Bunnombe-avenue while he was inside, and the horse did credit to his trainer by remaining just where he was left until his master's return; but as that distinguished son of Esculapius was sauntering back to his chaise, he saw his whip in the hands of a stout thief, passing away very deliberately. The day was very hot, and the Doctor isn't thin, still he thought it not unworthy of an attempt to rescue. With hasty strides, coming softly behind the thief, he snatched it from his hand and laid two thwacking blows upon each shoulder of the villain, who turned to show fight, at first, but thought better of his speed in a moment, and took to his heels. "You're the man for me," said a white-haired [illegible] politician, slapping our Doctor on the shoulder and extending his hand for a shake. "Come over to the Mayor's office with me; I'll be happy to introduce you." They compromised upon a julep at the Astor House.

Fires.

IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

Two old and dilapidated wooden stables, situated on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, were totally destroyed by fire at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some harness and [illegible] were also destroyed. One of the stables belonged to WM. FOLEY, and the other was occupied by OWEN O'HARA. Total loss only $300, no insurance. The stables have long been an eye-sore to the neighborhood.

[Advertisement.]

DARING ROBBERY—$11,000 STOLEN.—The safe belonging to L. G. BERRY & Co., Bankers, of Adrian, which was robbed of $11,000 last Thursday night, was manufactured by DENTER & FORSYTH, Rochester. We contend such robberies will convince the public that a banker who locks his money in a safe, and is then obliged to lock his keys up in another safe, or hide them, might as well hide his money. Now, LILLIE's Safes and Locks are the only patent which afford the protection, the keys being carried in the [illegible] of the owner. It is a dial lock, capable of being locked on any number, from one up to millions, and the number on which it is locked is the only key to it. The maker of the lock himself can never open it, unless the owner tells him the number he last locked it by, on the dial.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 15, 1856.

Thousands of Dollars are monthly extracted by burglars, or lost by fire, from the use of Sheet Iron Safes and worthless locks, while LILLIE's Patent Chilled Iron Safes and Bank Locks, now six years in use, never yielded a dollar to either. Fabulous as this may seem to those unacquainted with the article, an inspection is only necessary to convince the discerning that they are perfect protectors against either *fire* or *thieves*.

An assortment of the above Safes and Locks can be found at the World's Safe Co. Dépôt, No. 205 [illegible], New-York. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS—NOTICE.—DR. HUNTER would give notice, that during the hot months of Summer no patients will be received after 4½ P. M., daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

For the convenience of consultation by those who are unable to visit the City, a list of questions has been prepared and will be forwarded, on application, together with a copy of the Specialist, giving a full explanation of the treatment by inhalation.

No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14.

[Advertisement.]

A [illegible] BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ANTIDOTES TO HOT WEATHER—KNOX'S SUMMER HATS.

Anti-Calorifics	Knox's Summer hats
Sun-neutralizers	Knox's Summer hats
Comforters for July and August	Knox's Summer hats
Synonyms for coolness	Knox's Summer hats
Brain refrigerators	Knox's Summer hats

To be procured only at KNOX'S famous and popular hat dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 76 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board. [illegible], Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 BOND-STREET.—Under the medical charge of D. D. T. [illegible], M. D.—Consumption, Throat-ail, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, cured by the INHALATION of medicine in a state of VAPOR, at the ordinary temperature of Pure Air, or Lung Food, direct to the seat of disease—a rational, scientific and certain mode of application. "A Brief Treatise" on the above, by Dr. [illegible], sent free to any address.

G. VAN DEUSEN, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-Night a grand entertainment will be given at this pretty theatre, commencing with the Drama of "Yankee [illegible], or the Buccaneer of the Gulf;" to be followed by the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome and [illegible]," and concluding with the Drama of the "[illegible]," in which [illegible] will appear and introduce their highly [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus on the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. [illegible] & Co. are now offering for sale a most [illegible], durable, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted to the wants of private dwellings, public and [illegible] cabinets, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] practice of law acquired in institutions, [illegible] of pleadings, &c., oratory in most [illegible] taught. Students acquire great facility [illegible] extempore speakers. Next term begins [illegible]. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and [illegible] families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from [illegible]; Gunpowder and Imperial from [illegible]. [illegible] No. 125 Chatham [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—There are millions of minute orifices in the skin. Through these, as the Ointment melts under the hand it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly relieves asthma, croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and all eruptions and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Accident.

A fireman, for many years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, and known as "Dutch Dick," was instantly killed yesterday afternoon in the Company's dock foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn. The ferry-boat *Wyandank* was in the dock for repairs, and deceased was at work upon one of the wheels, which was detached from the machinery, and was standing in a row-boat; by a swell of the water the boat was floated back, and this motion turned the wheel, throwing deceased between it and the boat, crushing him in a shocking manner.

Unknown Boy Drowned.

A boy about 18 years of age was drowned while bathing, late Thursday night, in the river at the foot of South Fifth street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. The deceased was in company with other boys who were strangers to him, and one of them says that he talked of committing suicide, and just as they were leaving the water he dove in, saying as he did so: "Here goes for the last dive," and did not rise again. The body has not been recovered. In one of his pockets was found a ticket to Bishop Ives's lecture.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

There were 86 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during July, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	61	Lunatics	2
Assault	11	Fighting	2
Stealing	3	Malicious mischief	1
Suspicion of Theft	1	Vagrancy	4
Gambling	1	Total	86

The nativity of the offenders is stated to be as follows: Ireland, 65; England, 6; Germany, 4; United States, 7; France, 1; Colored 3.

Miraculous Escape from Shipwreck.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 15, 1856.

On Monday, July 7, the packet ship *Isaac Webb*, with three hundred and fifty souls on board, bound for New-York, left this port in tow of a steam-tug. Having proceeded some miles down the river Mersey, the steamer and pilot left us, and we steered our ship for the distant shores of America. Toward night, the wind, which was northwest, freshened considerably, and it was found necessary to shorten sail. All being made snug for the night, no apprehension was felt but that our voyage would be a safe and speedy one. At 10 o'clock the wind blew a perfect hurricane, but the ship nobly ploughed the ocean, and bore us on our course. The rain fell in torrents, the waves ran mountains high, but the officers and crew stood to their posts, undaunted by the threatening danger. The gale increased in violence. By 12 o'clock every sail was torn to pieces, and the quivering masts bent like reeds. The vessel now became unmanageable—at the mercy of the wind and waves. Soon the awful cry of land ahead was heard. We were now rapidly approaching the iron-bound coast of Wales. The future was dark and dreary. Death, with all its gloomy associations, stared us in the face. Order and discipline were lost. In a few moments a tremendous crash was heard, the vessel being nearly thrown on her beam-ends. "The ship is sinking!" screamed out the passengers. A rush was then made for the small boats; but through the firmness and courage of the Captain and Surgeon, no one was allowed to approach the boats, which would not have lived a moment in such a sea. The sailors, true to their nature, endeavored to drown their fears in liquor, but this article was placed beyond their reach. Much praise is due to the Surgeon of the ship, Dr. VAN ALEN, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the passengers. Regardless of his own safety, his time and attention were devoted to those around him, and through his coolness and courage the fears of the emigrants were allayed. His attentions to the sick and wounded were unremitting. When daylight broke our ship was discovered to be in a natural cove, surrounded on each side by immense rocks, which, if she had struck, would have broken her to pieces immediately, and few left to tell the tale. Thus, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence, our ship landed on the only safe spot along the coast, and all on board were saved. Yours, &c., A CABIN PASSENGER.

A Glance at the Indians of Nebraska.

We take the following interesting sketch from the Fort Pierre, N. T., correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"Of the annuities, but one distribution has as yet been made. This was to the Yanctons. They are a tribe of the great Sioux Nation. Their country extends from the confluence of the Riviere a Jaques with the Missouri Northward for several hundred miles; they number two hundred and fifty lodges and about two thousand eight hundred souls. We found them anxiously expecting their annuities, and much in want of them. Their tents, or lodges, are mostly made of skins spread upon poles, and stand separated widely from each other, so that the encampment occupies a great deal of ground. The location is a fine rolling prairie which slopes down beautifully to the edge of the river. On nearing the shore I was surprised to find only a few individuals visible. The boat was made fast, and boxes, barrels, sacks, &c., were landed before we saw any manifestations of intercourse. The interpreter finally came down, and after a short interview returned to the lodges, in company with Col. VAUGHAN, and others; then the chiefs, three in number and handsomely dressed, came with the company to the boat; they were followed by about fifty of the principal men; after these came the common people. It was a beautiful scene, the whole surface of the ground seemed alive! It looked as if the men, women, and children had suddenly sprung out of the ground; they eyed us with great curiosity, and I am certain we were as much interested in gazing at them. The chiefs, with the principal men only, came into the cabin; the chiefs were then introduced by such euphonious names as SHUTTY BEAR, THE MAN THAT STRUCK THE REE, and IOWA. A feast was provided, of which they partook in silence. They were then addressed by the Agent, who told them of the kind intentions of the Great Father at Washington, that he had sent them something to eat and to wear, that they could find in the boxes here, axes, guns, and a great variety of useful articles. He advised them to turn their attention more to the cultivation of the soil, and to live peaceably among themselves, and with the neighboring tribes. As each sentence is interpreted, they all respond or answer by the word 'hou.' This [illegible] THE MAN THAT STRUCK THE REE then spoke [illegible], and in a [illegible] and with a [illegible], told of the sufferings of the tribe from [illegible] hunger, and of the scarcity of game in [illegible] hunting grounds. SHUTTY BEAR next came [illegible]. He is a fine specimen of the Indian [illegible] manner is bold and impressive. He is [illegible], and when speaking gesticulates [illegible] [illegible] was speaking an incident occurred which was exceedingly interesting. The Chief turned and beckoned to a young man of another tribe to come forward. After introducing him to the Agent or father, as they call him, (they call the Agent their father, and the President their great father,) he then told the young man to kneel, and the ceremony of adopting him into the tribe was performed, merely by certain movements of the hands and uttering a few sentences that I did not comprehend. No dignitary of Church or State could have performed this with such grace or effect. IOWA spoke last. He is of a mild appearance and quite old. He thanked the Agent for the presents in a very handsome manner. We see along the river scattering lodges and bands of Indians. Between the Big and Little Nemeha rivers are found the Omaha tribe, and higher up are the Ottoes and Punkas. We have annuities for a number of tribes who reside above Fort Pierre and we anticipate interesting interviews. There are the Mandans, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Arickarees, Blackfeet, Yanctonaise, Two Kettle band, Brules, Uncapas, Menecouges and some others. Some of these tribes are very large and others small. The Upper Blackfeet number 10,800, while the Mandans have only about 260. The Indians are now generally at peace among themselves, and General HARNEY has taught them a lesson, such as they will not soon forget.

A part of General HARNEY's army is now at Fort Lookout, which is not at the present time any fort at all, only an encampment, and it is doubted by many whether, in case the fort is built, it will long have a foundation, for the river is now wearing upon that shore very fast indeed."

Revolting Murder of a Wife.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 26.

We Saturday announced the arrest of one JACOB NESSLINE, on a charge of murdering his wife, MARY ANN NESSLINE. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning on the view of the body of deceased, and from the evidence we learn as follows: The family have for two years past been residing on a tract of about three acres of land, situated Southwest of the new Reservoir, all of which land was in a state of cultivation, and the premises of their dwelling was neat and clean.

It appears that NESSLINE, who was addicted to drink, has been for the last week abusing his wife in the most brutal manner. About 10 o'clock, Friday morning last, cries of distress were heard from the house, and a man from an adjacent house went to the house. When he arrived there he heard a bustling in the cellar and went there. NESSLINE was in the position of pouring some fluid upon the head of the prostrate body of his wife, but witness could not tell whether it was water or liquor. Witness told the husband, "she is dead; what is the use of doing that?" Husband replied, "I know it, and I killed her; she was drunk." This occurred in a small cellar under the building. Witness started to get assistance, and when he returned he found that the murdered woman had been dragged from the cellar by the husband to the room above.

It is unnecessary to detail the shocking scene which presented itself on view of the body.

The murderer is well located upon a fine tract of land; he has a well cultivated garden, and everything about the premises indicates husbandry and affiliation. The lifeless corpse of her, who, as we were informed, was the main stay and prudent manager of their little all, was spotted from brutal assaults, kicks, blows from billets of wood, and other missiles unknown, from the "crown of her head to the soles of her feet."

It has been stated by some of the evening papers that deceased was an intemperate women. No such evidence was heard before the Coroner, nor was any such statement made by the neighbors, who were most likely to know. The case will undergo a judicial examination.

Cent Coinage.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT IN REFERENCE TO THE ALTERATIONS IN THE CENT COINAGE.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1856.

SIR: In a former communication respecting an alteration in the cent coinage I took occasion to say that I had requested the melter and refiner to prosecute further experiments with a view to the ascertainment of the most suitable alloy for that coinage. These experiments were not completed—chiefly because the mint was in a dismantled condition—when the bill relating to the coinage of cents was prepared, in the 5th section of which it was proposed to allow the proportion of metals in the new coin to be determined hereafter, in the manner therein stated. Subsequently, the Department and the Finance Committee of the Senate deemed it proper that the proportion of metals should be authoritatively fixed by law; whereupon the section was amended as the bill subsequently passed the Senate, in which it is enacted that the proportion of other metals than copper shall not exceed five per cent.

Recent experiments have induced us to prefer an alloy in which the proportion of other metal than copper shall be greater than is above stated—namely, an admixture in which in every hundred parts of weight of metal there shall be eighty-eight of copper and twelve of nickel. This alloy seems to possess all the desirable characteristics for a cent piece. I have accordingly caused some specimens to be struck, fifty pieces of which I send you by Mr. COLMESNIL, an agent of the Department. To prevent expense and delay we have used the half-cent dies. The specimens will show that the mixture receives a good impression from the dies, and exhibits its color and general appearance.

It will be seen that, in its external character it differs entirely from gold, silver and copper, preserving the pure red tone of the latter with the light color of nickel. The color is peculiar, and it is believed will be more acceptable than any of the gray-white or brassy mixtures, or that in which the copper more largely prevails; for it seems to be desired by the public that not only a smaller cent than the one now in circulation should be struck, but that we should get rid of copper on account of its liability to blacken and become foul.

The infusion of twelve per cent. of nickel—which is a metal of considerable value—elevates the character of the material, and, besides the advantages of color and general appearance, will enable us to make the cent of less weight, and, at the same time, preserve some just proportion between the intrinsic and the nominal value of the coin. The present legal cent weighs one hundred and sixty-eight grains; the specimens I send you weigh about seventy-two grains, and I propose that as a proper weight. It gives a sufficient seigniorage, and is represented by a convenient decimal—namely: fifteen (15) hundredths of an ounce—which will afford a proper facility in the calculations of the mint—they being kept, as you are aware, in troy ounce and decimals of the ounce.

The value of the metal, in rolled sheets, is fifty-four cents per pound; the piece to weigh seventy-two grains, (fifteen-hundredths of an ounce,) the seigniorage, without estimating the cost of cutting and striking, would be eighty per cent. This is considerably less than the seigniorage on the pieces as proposed by the bill as it passed the Senate, but it is large enough to effect the recoinage contemplated, and the withdrawal of the small Spanish coin and old cents, as is provided in other parts of the proposed law.

I cannot speak with certainty, in the absence of actual trials, of the effect of wear and keeping on the color of the metal; but it will certainly tarnish less from keeping than the alloy which is proposed in the bill which passed the Senate, and far less than pure copper; and in the pocket it will probably maintain nearly the color which it now presents, becoming rather of a darker reddish hue. It cannot be easily imitated by the cheaper brass or bronze, as these have a decided yellow, instead of red, tone, and I know of no other alloy which can readily be substituted for it.

To carry into effect the views herein presented it will be necessary to amend the Senate bill now pending in the House in the 5th section, by striking out "ninety-six grains, or two-tenths of an ounce," and insert seventy-two grains, or fifteen-hundredths of an ounce; strike out "four grains," and insert three grains (as that will be a sufficient remedy for the diminished piece;) and strike out "five per centum in weight of metals," and insert one eighth in weight of other metals.

The section would then read as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be seventy-two grains, or fifteen-hundredths of one ounce, troy, with no greater deviation than three grains in each piece; that said cent shall be composed of copper, with an admixture not exceeding one-eighth in weight of other metals, which may render it more suitable for the purposes of coinage, and of such shape and device as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I submit this matter to your consideration, and for such action upon it as you may deem expedient.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director of the Mint.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

The *Friend of India* estimates the number of Converts to Christianity "at probably 100,000 in India, and 30,000 more in Ceylon."

[illegible] to Flour Dealers.

The following decision by a Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, [illegible] a new rule in regard to the consequences of guaranteeing flour, will be found interesting.

ARBITRATION.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Cincinnati, July 11, 1856.

Before a Special Committee chosen by the parties.

James Gardner vs. Scott & Co.—The plaintiff purchased of the defendants, on the 26th of last April, four hundred barrels of flour, branded "Shelbyville," which they guaranteed superfine, according to New-Orleans inspection. The flour or a portion of it was taken to that city by the plaintiff, and, upon being inspected there, two hundred and seventy-three barrels were classed "fine." The plaintiff produced a certificate from the New-Orleans Inspectors to this effect; also, the account of sales of this lot of flour rendered to him by [illegible] CONNELLY & Co., showing that it was sold [illegible] per barrel. He also produced a [illegible] well-known commission houses [illegible] stating that on the day this flour [illegible] fine flour was worth $6 12½ per [illegible] ket. Based upon these facts, [illegible] that the defendants are bound [illegible] ference between the price he [illegible] and that which he could have [illegible] been superfine.

The defendants claim that the custom has been, in cases where flour sold in this market, and guaranteed superfine in New-Orleans, was classed "fine," to pay a reclamation of fifty cents per barrel, and they are, therefore, not bound to go beyond this custom in this case.

The Committee hold that the defendants having guaranteed the flour "superfine" according to New-Orleans inspection, are bound to make this guarantee good to the plaintiff. That notwithstanding the custom has been, in other seasons, to deduct fifty cents per barrel, in cases when flour guaranteed "superfine" was classed "fine," this last season the difference between the value of the fine and superfine flour has been over this amount, and that the correct rule in such cases is to allow the actual loss sustained by the guaranteed.

The Committee therefore decides that SCOTT & Co. are bound to pay to JAMES GARDNER, three hundred and seven dollars and twelve-and-a-half cents, being one dollar and twelve-and-a-half cents per barrel for two hundred and seventy-three barrels flour, the difference between the price of fine and superfine flour in New-Orleans, as shown by the above testimony.

(Signed) GEORGE KECK, JOHN BEATTIE, P. ANDREW, } Committee.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following about the Virginia gold mines: The proprietor of the Quartz Gold Mines in Orange, is about shipping fifty tons of ore to England, to be tested by parties there negotiating for his mine. The United States Mines are about being opened by Col. MORGAN. The washings of refuse sand at the Vaucluse Mines have yielded $15 per ton. The Mitchell Mine in Spotsylvania has been valued at $150,000 by a party from the North. The Gardiner Mine, in the same county, is yielding well.

Masters of vessels, as we learn from the Vineyard *Gazette*, are requested not to anchor in the vicinity of the submarine cable. It is laid from Nobska Head to West Chop. If they hook the cable with the anchor, they should be careful to throw it off the fluke without injury. To raise the cable does not injure it, and this caution is to prevent masters from ordering it cut with an axe or otherwise damaged.

A gentleman publishes a card in a Philadelphia paper, declaring that "five hundred responsible citizens of Philadelphia will undertake, at their own cost, to escort, in entire safety, Mr. BROOKS to Canada, and in the event of his surviving a hostile encounter with Mr. BURLINGAME, will return him in safety to Washington.

On Sunday evening last a young girl jumped from one of the piers in the city of Racine, and was drowned. She had been accused of stealing money from her employers, which impelled her to this act of violence. After her death the money was found in the house where she had lived. It had been mislaid. We do not learn the names of the parties.

The Williams College *Index*, just issued, contains, besides a catalogue of students, a full list of the officers and members of the College Societies, making an interesting pamphlet for present or future reference; the number of students in attendance at the College the past year was 219; seniors 46, juniors 57, sophomores 63, freshmen 53.

Arrangements have been made for the transportation of a monthly mail between Boston and Australia, the first one to leave Boston on the 1st of August. Postage on a single letter will be five cents, newspapers two cents each, pamphlets and periodicals one cent per ounce.

The library of the late JAMES G. PERCIVAL, poet, numbering over 7,000 volumes, says the Madison (Wis.) *Patriot* is to be sold by the administrator. The *Patriot* suggests that the State of Wisconsin purchase it and place it in the library of the State Historical Society.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday night, a row occurred in a drinking cellar, during which THEODORE HAREIN was stabbed in the back, under the left shoulder-blade. A person named GEORGE RUSSELL was charged with the act and arrested.

A screw pile lighthouse has been erected on the spit abreast the Narrows, Boston harbor. On the night of the 1st of August next, and every night thereafter, it will be illuminated with a lens light of the sixth order.

Judge DAVIES has rendered a decision in the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie, that Commissioners of highways are liable for accidents, on the highways, when it can be proved that such accidents occurred in consequence of the roads not being kept in proper order.

During a thunder shower at Boston on Monday, the wires by which the fire alarm is operated, were taken in hand by the electric fluid, and for some ten minutes the bells tuned out merrily on the surcharged atmosphere.

Saratoga is about full. It was estimated on Monday that the number of strangers in the village was 10,000, yet the hotels and boarding-houses manage to make all comfortable.

The Boston *Gazette* learns that several gentlemen have it in contemplation to erect by subscription a colossal statue of Washington on horseback, on the rising knoll of ground on the Common.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 31, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., ARTHUR G. POWELL, Esq., to SARAH PERKINS, daughter of the late Henry Stokes, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, ABEL DENISON, of New-York, to DOMSVILLE, eldest daughter of Noel J. Becar.

In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, by Rev. Henry Bromley, Mr. VICTOR GASPARD and Mrs. ANGELINA MACGREGOR.

At Manhattanville, on Wednesday, July 30, by Rev. T. M. Peters, PETER C. TIEMANN to CAROLINE, daughter of James S. Breath.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 31, in the Broad-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Loore, FRANCIS A. CLEVELAND to KATE R., only daughter of the late Gerlando Marsiglia, Esq., of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, MARY, widow of the late John Stillwell, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons-in-law, Joseph Dean and John Stillman, of Brooklyn, and Uel Reynolds and Abraham R. Welch, of this City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 58 Allen-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, July 31, JOHN MORRISON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 86 Jane-st.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mrs. GEORGIANA THOMPSON, wife of Silas Davis, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the services, on Sunday, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 370 Madison-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

On Friday morning, Aug. 1, EDWARD, son of Isaac L. and Louisa N. Jerolliman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 22 days.

At Tompkinsville, on Thursday, July 31, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARGARET LILLY WHELPLEY, wife of Capt. James Whelpley, gate keeper of the Marine Hospital.

At West Chester, on Friday, Aug. 1, at his residence, THOMAS TIMPSON, Sr., in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Union-square, corner of 17th-st. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock, precisely.

At the Tarrytown Institute, on Thursday, July 31, AMELIA R. NEWMAN, youngest daughter of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Ballston Spa, on Thursday, July 31, Miss LUCY M. PRAY, of Brooklyn, aged 20 years.

At Key West, Fla., on Sunday, July 13, after a short illness, MARY E., only daughter of Wm. Lane, Esq., of that city.

At Wildegg, Switzerland, on Thursday, July 17, CHAS. A., infant son of Othmar Otto, and grandson of Charles Squire, aged 1 year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......AUGUST 1.

$1,500 Virginia 6s	93¼	700 Erie Railroad	61½
500 N. Y. C. R. 6s	89½	200 do	61½
5,000 do	89½	300 do	61½
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	100 do	61½
6,000 E. R. Cv. B. '71, ex. in	88	150 do	61½
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	91½	300 do	61½
6,000 do	92	100 do	61½
14,000 do	92	100 do	61½
5,000 Ill. F. B with pm	116	100 do	61½
12 Bank Com. Rights	101½	150 do	61½
40 do	101½	150 do	61½
30 Pacific M. Sp. Co.	[illegible]	200 do	61½
100 Canton Comp'y	26	100 do	61½
200 Cum. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
50 do	21½	300 do	[illegible]
200 N. Y. C. R.	[illegible]	1300 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
212 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cleve. & P. R. R. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]		200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
14,000 Cal. State 7s	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. [illegible]		do	[illegible]
200 Pennsyl'a Coal [illegible]		do	[illegible]
10 do		do	[illegible]
200 Cumb. Coal [illegible]		do	[illegible]
100 Reading [illegible]		do	[illegible]
1400 do		do	[illegible]
200 Cleve. & [illegible]		Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
200 do		[illegible]	

FRIDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Bankers, Discount and Exchange Brokers all concur in reporting a dull business to-day. The weather continues very warm, and the large number of absentees from the City from business [illegible] is on the increase. [illegible] affairs work easy, with a good demand [illegible] for discounts, at 7 ₩ cent., and a fair request among the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. for call loans. The outside Money lenders are not able to place their means on first-class paper better than ½@1 ₩ cent. over the regular Bank rate, say at 7½@8 ₩ cent., 60 days to 4 months. Some fair paper is had at 8½@9 ₩ cent. The Collins packet to-morrow, the *Ericsson*, will take out a light mail and very little Specie. Bills on London were done at 109⅝@109¾ to a partial extent to-day, and on Paris 5.17½@5.16¼. There is a good offering of the former and some mercantile exchange as low as 109⅜@109½. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $222,906; the payments, on Treasury account, $118,962; on disbursing officers' checks, $48,066, and for Assay office, $4,780. The regular balance this afternoon stands, $8,423,256. The net accumulation in the office for the five days of the week is less than $40,000. The duties have fallen off considerably this week, and the Dry Goods import is not much over half the large entries of last week and the week previous. The United States Treasury goes into August with over twenty-three millions dollars in all its depositories, after paying out $7,750,000 to the creditors of Texas. The Marine Bank of this City has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. The new subscription of $5,000,000 to the capital of the Bank of Commerce was made by the old stockholders and the purchasers of rights under them. Only 20 ₩ cent. of the new capital is called in for the present. In reference to Western Bank-note circulation, we understand that additional State securities are being lodged with the Auditors of Illinois and Wisconsin, at the rate of $100,000 a week. This has improved the demand for Missouris and Virginias within a few days past.

The Stock sales to-day were to a very moderate amount, and the changes from Thursday's prices unimportant. Erie shares left off at 61½@⅝; Reading, 87⅝; New-York Central, 88; Toledo, 78½. The Bond list was ¼@½ ₩ cent. better. Virginias brought 94 ₩ cent., cash. Illinois Centrals, 92; Eries of 1871, ex-coupon, 88, and New-York Central 6 ₩ cents, 89½. The general market closed dull on the Road Stocks, and steady for State and Railway Bonds.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of this afternoon announces that the books for subscription to $200,000 additional capital of the Shoe and Leather Bank, raising the whole amount one million, are opened at the banking house to-day, and will continue open for twenty days. The right of subscription is limited to the stockholders, who are entitled to receive one share of the new for every four shares of the old stock held by them. Payment is to be made of 50 ₩ cent. on the 1st of September, and the remainder on the 1st of October, when the certificates will be ready for delivery. Stockholders not subscribing for their stock within the time limited, will be considered as waiving their right, and any stock thus remaining unsubscribed for, will be disposed of by the Board at not less than par.

The following is a statement of the business at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, for the month of July:

DEPOSITS.

Gold	$100,000
Silver	160,000
Total	$260,000

COINAGE—GOLD.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Fine Bars	3	$2,084 89
Half Eagles	6,008	30,040 00
Quarter Eagles	60,900	152,250 00
Dollars	170,885	170,885 00
Total	237,796	$355,259 89

SILVER.

Half Dollars	30,000	15,000 00
Quarter Dollars	848,000	212,000 00
Half Dimes	900,000	45,000 00
Total	1,778,000	$272,000 00

COPPER.

Cents	99,815	998 15
Half Cents	200	1 00
Total	100,015	999 15

RECAPITULATION.

	Pieces.	Value.
Gold	237,796	$355,259 89
Silver	1,778,000	272,000 00
Copper	100,015	999 15
Total	2,115,811	$628,259 04

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,028,686, against $2,372,584 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,783	$675,801	342	$87,878	436	$124,218
Man. of Cotton	1,136	289,377	72	14,490	111	[illegible]
Man. of Silks	842	686,873	66	[illegible]	191	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	840	142,140	60	4,461	51	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	812	236,758	76	16,457	83	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$180,348	541	$[illegible]
		180,348				[illegible]

Total entered......$[illegible] Total marketed $[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR in limited supply, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 4,000 bushels, at $1 31@$1 35 for Chicago Spring; $1 38@$1 40 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 57½ for New White Illinois. CORN is firmer; sales 7,100 bushels Warm, at 44c.@46c., and 115,000 bushels Sound at 50c. OATS are unchanged; sales 50,000 bushels, at 35½c.@36c., closing at the inside figure. WHISKY, 34½c. *Canal Freights*—14½c. for Corn, and 18½c. for Wheat, to New-York. *Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon*—977 bbls. Flour; 1,950 bushels Wheat; 14,350 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—11,900 bushels Wheat; 96,900 bushels Corn, and 14,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, August 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Holders firm, and market dull; sales good Fancy Oswego at $7. WHEAT—Stock light and market inactive. CORN—1c. better, sales at 50c. for sound. *Canal Freights* unchanged. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,088 bbls. Flour; no Grain. *Canal Exports*—900 bbls. Flour; 26,512 bush. Wheat; 13,750 bush. Corn. *Exports to Montreal*—750 bbls. Flour. There is now afloat from Upper Lakes for Oswego, 66,000 bush. Wheat; 231,900 bush. Corn; and 20,000 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 1—6 P. M.

WHEAT dull. *Receipts to-day*, 15,000 bushels. *Shipments to Buffalo*, 48,000 bushels. CORN firm—sales at 45c. *Receipts*—55,000 bushels. *Shipments to Buffalo*—20,000 bushels.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday*—*First Board*—$100 City 6s, New, 98¾; $800 do. 91¾; $6,100 Pennsylvania 5s, 85½; $100 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; $15,100 do. 85¾; $2,000 Morris Canal 6s, [illegible]; $500 City Coupon 6s, [illegible]; $500 do. [illegible]; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 97 Lehigh Scrip, 34½; 500 New Creek Coal Co., 1¾; 19 Harrisburg Railroad, 54½; 5 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 15; 2 Wilmington Railroad, 28½; 2 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 131; 4 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 68½; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 9½; 25 do. 9½; 200 do. 10; 5 Girard Bank, 11½; 2 Pennsylvania Bank, 111½; 5 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 28½.

Between Boards—$20,000 City Railroad 6s, 92; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85½; 50 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 14¼.

Second Board—$200 Callowey 10 ₩ cent. [illegible]; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 80; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 10½; 2 Morris Canal Preferred 98½; 10 Reading Railroad, 43½.

After Board—$[illegible] Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 80; 150 Catawissa Railroad, 10½; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 54½; 100 Wilmington Railroad, 28½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 115½; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, New, 98½@98¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 85½@85¾; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 85½@86; Pennsylvania R. R. 43½@43¾; Morris Canal, 14¼@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; [illegible] Elmira R. R. [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad, 1st Mortgage, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad, 2d Mortgage, [illegible]; 13½; [illegible] Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; [illegible] Canal, [illegible].

[illegible]

Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 7 18 | Moon sets..... 8 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 50 | Gov. Island 8 38 | Hell-Gate..... 10 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Cleared.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Liverpool, E. K. Collins & Co.

Ships Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Timor, Leach, Rio Janeiro via Sydney, C. B. [illegible]; S. F. [illegible], Clark, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Hindoo, Miller, Melbourne, F. Burritt; John Bunyan, Nichols, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ocean Telegraph, Willis, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks John Winthrop, [illegible], Welsh, Carver & Chase; [illegible], Low, Hong Kong & Lome; Elizabeth Sarah, [illegible], Guadaloupe, [illegible]; [illegible] Dublin, [illegible], Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brigs [illegible]

[illegible]

Sloops Willard, [illegible], Newport, [illegible]; [illegible], Fowler, Bristol, master.

Propeller Georges Creek, Geyer, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Ship Cynosure, Fray, Havre June 26, with mdse. and 300 passengers to J. A. McGaw. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brig John Boynton, [illegible], Port-au-Prince July 18, with logwood and coffee to [illegible].

[illegible]

The ship War Hawk, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, was consigned to Wm. T. Coleman & Co., not W. Comstock, as reported.

SAILED—Steamship [illegible], for Hamburg.

WIND—S., light.

Below.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Caroline Tucker, [illegible], Newport June 26, to J. A. McGaw.

Ship Ocean Ranger, [illegible].

Ship R. W. [illegible], Liverpool June [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON, Aug. 1—[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]